

# Psychological Abstracts

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<sup>1</sup> The letter (s) following entry numbers indicates citation of abstracts which are primary publications; these are usually of theses or of papers read at professional meetings.

# Psychological Abstracts

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

Entry number 2543 in this issue announces a new journal which is being added to our exchange list. The *International Journal of Opinion and Attitude Research*, edited by Dr. Laszlo Radvanyi, will particularly emphasize opinion polls conducted on an international scale and the basic problem of opinion and attitude research.

## GENERAL

2521. Baker, Gertrude, & Peatman, John Gray. (College of the City of New York.) Tests used in Veterans Administration advisement units. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 99-102.—"A questionnaire was sent on July 1, 1946 to all . . . units then in operation, asking the director . . . to indicate which tests were most useful. . . . The questionnaires of 175 of the 188 were in satisfactory condition for the analysis summarized here. . . . Perhaps the most interesting implication of this survey lies in the diversity and variety of . . . tests employed. . . ." Tables citing percentages of use for 52 tests are given, and breakdowns in terms of categories of tests and geographical areas are discussed.—N. R. Bartlett.

2522. Burr, H. S. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) Field theory in biology. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1947, 64, 217-225.—"Evidence in the literature of experimental biology points to the importance of the electrical properties of living systems [suggesting that these properties] are of more fundamental significance than has generally been assumed." Working on the assumption that the electrical manifestations are a sign of a fundamental electrodynamic field, experimental data have been procured confirming this hypothesis. "Since the theory derives from fundamental field theory in physics, it makes it possible to subsume under one heading the nature of the forces which impart design to living, as well as nonliving, systems."—E. Girden.

2523 Feibleman, James. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) The revival of realism; critical studies in contemporary philosophy. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946. Pp. 333. \$4.00.—A philosophy of realism, as contrasted with nominalism, is held to be the foundation of all science and the only consistent philosophy. In 15 essays, most of them previously published or given as addresses, the author evaluates the pro-realist positions of Whitehead, Peirce, and Adler and the anti-realist, positivistic programs of Dewey, Freud, James, Lovejoy, Toynbee, and the later Russell. The first essay defines the conflict between realism and nominalism, reveals Feibleman's

acceptance of Avicenna's solution, and then traces the rise and fall of the 2 doctrines in subsequent history. The remaining chapters specify the author's position on a variety of topics. Realism is the only basis for natural science since all other positions result in psychophysical dualism. The operating assumptions of all research scientists are (and must be) realistic, whether or not a nominalistic philosophy is articulated.—R. A. Littman.

2524. Herrick, C. Judson. (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) Seeing and believing. *Sic. Mon.*, N. Y., 1947, 64, 253-260.—The experiencing conscious organism, objective reality, and the scientific method are discussed with respect to their interrelations and in connection with our present world social problems. "Our deliverance from illusion must be won by our efforts, and science must point the way."—H. Girden.

2525. Johnson, H. M. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Some implicates of occasionalism concerning time and memory. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 124-134.—The doctrine of occasionalism as expressed or implied in the works of Malebranche, Berkeley, Maimonides, St. Thomas Aquinas, and the Kalamists is critically examined and related to the problem of memory. "There is an advantage to be derived from entertaining doctrines that seem to be unusual or bizarre provided they are internally consistent and also consistent with all data of observation. The advantage consists in loosening the fetters that bind us to a single tradition or to a small number of traditions and in reminding us that the primary duty of Philosophy is not to pick out a single world of fact for us to believe in, but rather to show us what worlds are factually and logically possible. They are, of course, many."—S. C. Ericksen.

2526. Lawton, George. A bill of rights for old age. *J. Geront.*, 1947, 2, 1-10.—Chapter 14 from the author's *Aging Successfully*. See 21: 1343.

2527. Louttit, C. M., & Browne, C. G. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.) The use of psychometric instruments in psychological clinics. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 49-54.—From mail questionnaires returned by 43 institutions data were obtained regarding the psychometric instruments in most common use. In 1946 the 5 most used tests were: Stanford Binet, Wechsler-Bellevue, Goodenough Drawing, TAT, and Rorschach. Since 1935 the trend is toward greater use of personality tests.—S. G. Dulsky.

2528. Margenau, Henry. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Particle and field concepts in biology. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1947, 64, 225-231.—As in biology, physics has had to struggle with the antithesis of



particle vs. field, and the extremes represented respectively by Newton and Maxwell have finally been incorporated into a single theory by Lorentz. As in physics, the promise of usefulness of the particle approach to biology is unusually great today. As in some areas in physics, however, the researches of Burr on the salamander egg are more consonant with a field concept. The introduction of the latter view into biology today would seem both natural and fruitful.—*E. Girden.*

2529. Thomson, Godfrey H. *The factorial analysis of human ability.* (2nd rev. ed.) London: University of London Press, 1946. Pp. xvi + 386. 20s.—This is the second edition of a book first published in 1939 (see 13: 5475). Some chapters have been rewritten and expanded for the new edition. The text is divided into 5 parts covering the theory of two factors, the estimation of factors, the influence of sampling, correlations between persons, and the interpretation of factors. Addenda on bifactor analysis, variances and covariances of regression, and other more specific topics appear following the last chapter. A 22-page mathematical appendix concludes the book. 179-item bibliography.—*G. A. Kimble.*

2530. Wenzl, A. *Die sechs Typen von Sinn-deutungen der Geschichte.* (The six types of historical interpretation.) *Geist. Welt*, 1946, 1, No. 2, 1.—The interpretation of history depends on the historian's psychological make-up. The chief difference is between optimists and pessimists; further distinctions depend on whether it is believed that man or a higher law or deity makes history. The classification here offered includes: optimism of enlightenment (Marxism), optimism of progress (Nietzsche), theory of destruction (Spengler, Burckhardt, Lessing, Klages), metaphysical optimism (Fichte, Schelling, Hegel), metaphysical pessimism (Schopenhauer), and the theory of salvation (Ibsen, Schweitzer, Ortega y Gasset).—*J. Deussen.*

2531. Zirkle, Raymond E. (*U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.*) *The particle physics approach to biology.* *Sci. Mon. N. Y.*, 1947, 64, 213-217.—Although particle physics is by no means the only profitable or interesting approach, it does provide concepts of biological phenomena and techniques which have been and still are of great value in scientific and practical achievement. Illustrated examples are cited from genetics, radiology, and isotope tracing.—*E. Girden.*

#### METHODS AND APPARATUS

2532. Buffington, Marvin A., & Well, Andre A. (*Neuropsychiatric Institute, Cleveland, O.*) *A new type of electroencephalographic electrode coordinator with semipermanent electrodes.* *Science*, 1947, 105, 185-186.—Described is an electrode wire and a unit for holding up to 18 wires in such a position that the greatest part of the weight of the wires is borne by the holding unit, thereby allowing the subject considerable freedom of movement. The region of attachment of electrode and wire is covered

by acetone resisting tape. This type apparatus has been found to have long life, to segregate the electrodes, to produce few artifacts, and to give the operator a clear view of the subject's head during the recording.—*F. A. Mote.*

2533. Conrad, Matthew, & Pacella, Bernard L. (*N. Y. State Psychiat. Inst., New York.*) *A simplified encephalophone.* *Science*, 1947, 105, 216.—This article gives a wiring diagram and describes the action of a simple adapter which converts the low frequency varying voltages obtained with an electroencephalograph into variations in the pitch of an audible tone.—*F. A. Mote.*

2534. Festinger, Leon. (*Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.*) *The treatment of qualitative data by "scale analysis."* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 149-161.—This paper reviews the literature with reference to the theory of "scale analysis," the techniques of scale construction using this method, and the evaluation and interpretation of the scales developed.—*S. Ross.*

2535. Fitts, Paul M. (*Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.*) *Psychological research on equipment designs in the AAF.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 93-98.—Topics treated are (1) research mission; (2) organization of the psychology branch; (3) research problems; (4) implementing the research problem; and (5) relation to other research agencies. "The branch is organized into three units in terms of the type of equipment problems studied. One unit specializes in cockpit display and control problems; one in psychological problems in design of radar, navigation, communication, gunnery, bombing and pilotless aircraft equipment; and one specializes in flight testing." The research program is outlined systematically under a few broad headings, with examples of each drawn from current projects.—*N. R. Bartlett.*

2536. Kappauf, William E. (*Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.*) *History of psychological studies of the design and operation of equipment.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 83-86.—Two features distinguishing equipment problems in military research from similar situations in industrial research are the demand for continuous precision and the demand for high speed. During the last war, many problems of design and operation were undertaken; no attempt is made by the author to list them, although several types of problems are mentioned to emphasize the wide coverage. Lessons drawn from experience in organization of staff, procedure, and attack upon problems are stressed.—*N. R. Bartlett.*

2537. Strong, E. K., Jr. (*Stanford U., Calif.*), & Hanks, E. J. *A note on the Hanks Test Scoring Machine.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 212-214.—Since 1946 the Hanks machine has been in operation scoring such scales as the Strong Vocational Interest Test, which has 1,200 possible responses on 42 occupations giving a total of 50,400 weights ranging from +4 to -4. By means of a fixed grill apparatus, the machine successively combines the



varying weights as the operator inserts the answer sheets and turns a switch to a definite position for each of the 42 scales. About 40 complete response sheets can be scored in one hour, the cost is 2 cents or less per scale, and test booklets, IBM sheets, or special Hanks answer sheets may be used. Scoring comparisons between this machine and the IBM Tabulator show variations of only 1 to 2 standard scores.—H. Hill.

2538. Taylor, Franklin V. (Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.) **Psychology at the Naval Research Laboratory.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 87-92.—"... eventually the Section will carry on work relating to radar, sound, and optical instruments in addition to research relating to missile and fire control problems which are in the domain of the parent division. . . . However, until such a time that the Section can obtain sufficient personnel to permit expanding research into the other fields represented at the Naval Research Laboratory, its main work will be directed along the following three lines: the design of gun fire control and missile control instruments from the point of view of ease and efficiency of operation; the design and evaluation of synthetic gunnery and missile control trainers; and basic psychological research." Each of the three lines is described.—N. R. Bartlett.

2539. Thomas, Robert E. (Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D. C.) **Case records are for use.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1947, 13, No. 2, 15-19.—The importance of keeping good case records is discussed, and various procedures used by different states are cited.—L. Long.

2540. Winch, Robert F. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) **Heuristic and empirical typologies: a job for factor analysis.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 68-75.—"(a) Empirical typologies differ from heuristic typologies in that the former emerge primarily from data and are used to summarize data. Let us try to supply them with "dynamic" systems of explanation; let us not discard them, however, if we fail in the attempt. (b) Empirical typologies can correct errors in heuristic typologies, can reveal types where none has been posited or suspected, and can provide a basis for 'integrating' various disciplines. Empirical typologies are especially useful where the problem area is new, where the extant theory seems inadequate, and where it seems desirable to attempt a transdisciplinary approach. (c) By means of factor analysis it is possible to ascertain the principal dimensions of such problem areas. (d) It follows therefore that by means of factor analysis it is possible to develop transdisciplinary approaches to such problem areas. (e) By means of obverse factor analysis it is possible to develop empirical typologies of meaningful units of social research."—V. Nowlis.

## REFERENCE WORKS

2541. Bliss, Henry Evelyn. **A bibliographic classification; extended by systematic auxiliary schedules for composite specification and notation.** Vol. II,

**Classes H-K. The human sciences.** New York: H. W. Wilson, 1947. Pp. vi + 344. \$7.50.—This second volume of the Bliss classification scheme includes discussion of classificatory problems and schedules for H, Anthropology and the Medical Sciences; I, Psychology; J, Education; and K, Sociology, including Ethnology, Folk-lore, Ethnography, and Human Geography. Problems of classifying psychological literature are discussed on pages 23 to 30, and the schedules, compiled in collaboration with C. M. Louttit, are on pages 131-164. There are over 1,000 items in the psychology schedules all of which are indexed in one alphabet together with items from the other 3 classes included in this volume.—C. M. Louttit.

2542. Lalande, André. (Sorbonne, Paris.) **La Philosophie en France, 1945-1946.** (Philosophy in France, 1945-1946.) *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1947, 56, 1-18.—Philosophical psychology has been represented this year by several valuable works, including *Traité de caractérologie* (Treatise on Characterology) by Le Senne, a synthetic work concerned with the psychological elements of character; *L'Adaptation de l'homme à son métier* (Man's Adjustment to His Occupation) by Bonnardel, a study of social and individual psychology; two contributions by J. Boutonier, *L'Angoisse* (Anxiety), well documented from the clinical, experimental, and observational viewpoints, and *Les Défaillances de la volonté* (Disorders of the Will), which includes a description of concrete types; also *Prostitution de l'acteur* (Prostitution in Actors) by A. Villiers, a study of the causes of the disrepute of actors. Genetic psychology has also been a fruitful field. Included are two large volumes by H. Wallon on *Les Origines de la pensée chez l'enfant* (Origins of Thought in the Child), of which the first volume is concerned with mental abilities ("les moyens intellectuels"), and the second with mental tasks ("les tâches intellectuelles"), in children from 6 to 8 or 9; *Le réel et l'imaginaire dans le jeu de l'enfant* (Reality and Imagination in the Play of the Child), a book by J. Chateau, based on numerous personal observations; R. Zazzo's *Intelligence et quotient d'âges* (Intelligence and Age Quotients), a manual for studying mental development, which presents a penetrating criticism of the use of tests and the errors arising therefrom, as interesting from the standpoint of methodology as from that of education or psychology itself; and—similar to this with respect to the questions treated—*L'Exploration expérimentale de la mentalité infantile* (The Experimental Exploration of Child Mentality) by V. Conil and N. Canivet, and *Etudes de psychologie instinctive et affective* (Studies of Instinctive and Affective Psychology) by A. Ley and M. L. Vauthier. Finally, a psychological work concerned also with ethics and sociology: *Notre destinée et nos instincts* (Our Destiny and Our Instincts) by E. de Greeff.—C. C. Cooper.

2543. Radvanyi, Laszlo [Ed.] (*Donato Guerra 1, Desp. 207, Mexico, D. F., Mexico*), & Jaeck, Lena. [Asst. Ed.] **International journal of opinion and attitude research.** Mexico: National University of

Mexico, Institute for Studies in Social Psychology and Public Opinion. Vol. 1, No. 1, March, 1947. Quarterly. \$4.00 per annum.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

2544. Bose, S. K. Dr. R. Ghosh, M.Sc., Ph.D. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 116-117.—Obituary.—G. A. Kimble.

2545. Brotemarkle, Robert A. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.) *Clinical psychology 1896-1946. J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 1-4.—This is an address delivered to the Convocation of the University of Pennsylvania in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of The Psychological Clinic, September 5, 1946. The work of Lightner Witmer is reviewed, and his concepts of clinical psychology, formulated 50 years ago, are found to be sound today.—S. G. Dulsky.

2546. Buswell, G. T. (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) Charles Hubbard Judd: 1873-1946. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 135-137.—This obituary gives a summary of the professional career of Judd. The constructive influence of his emphasis on the scientific method in education and psychological research and his personal integrity are also briefly indicated.—S. C. Ericksen.

2547. Cattell, J. McKeen. Retrospect: psychology as a profession. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1946, 10, 289-291.—Reprinted from *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1937.—S. G. Dulsky.

2548. Dushkin, Alexander M. (Jewish Educ. Comm., New York.) Kurt Lewin. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1947, 23, 227-229.—Obituary.—J. C. Franklin.

2549. Freud, Sigmund. Leonardo da Vinci; a study in psychosexuality. New York: Random House, 1947. Pp. 121. \$2.50.—As an illegitimate child Leonardo lacked a father in the first years of psychosexual development. His affects were largely controlled by, and subjected to, the investigation impulse. Thus curiosity and the desire to look replaced sexual activity. The small portion of his libido that was turned to sexual aims was homosexually tinged. Whether Leonardo was an overt or merely latent homosexual is not known. It is doubtful whether he ever had a heterosexual experience. It is known that while an apprentice he was accused of homosexuality but later acquitted. As a master he surrounded himself with handsome boys as pupils, chosen for appearance rather than talent. The Mona Lisa, Saint Anne, and a number of mystic pictures characterized by the enigmatic smile were representative of the mother figure with whom Leonardo strongly identified.—L. Wekstein.

2550. Hellpach, W. Lotze: Med. et Phil. (Lotze: physician and philosopher.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 189.—A sketch of the life of Lotze who wrote his epochmaking work, *Mind and Mental Life*, 100 years ago.—J. Deussen.

2551. Miles, W. R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Roswell Parker Angier: 1874-1946. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 138-139.—In this obituary a short summary is given of Angier's professional career and his personal influence on his students and colleagues at Yale.—S. C. Ericksen.

2552. Roy, S. N. Prof. C. Spearman, F.R.S. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1945, 20, 116.—Obituary.—G. A. Kimble.

2553. ——— Wendell Johnson. *J. Speech Disorders*, 1947, 12, 1-2.—Portrait and biography.—W. Wilke.

#### PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

2554. Crannell, C. W. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) Are rat psychologists responsible for fission? *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 22-23.—The trend for fission between "experimental" and "professional" psychology can be turned only by more co-operation and mutual respect by the two groups. (See also 21: 1376.)—N. R. Bartlett.

2555. Fiske, Donald W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.) Must psychologists be experimental isolationists? *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 23; 28.—The need for co-ordinated research by several laboratories is stressed.—N. R. Bartlett.

2556. Older, Harry J. (Aviation Psychology Branch, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.) In defense of military psychology; a reply to Robert Tyson. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 105-106.—Official Navy regulations are cited to establish the point that naval personnel are free to publish articles without submitting them to higher authority for approval. The author then discusses the question of direction of the work of psychologists, suggesting that the problem of sponsorship in military fields is essentially not unlike that in any other field where the sponsor is not a professional psychologist. Finally, the importance of psychological programs within the armed forces is stressed on the basis that, whereas consultation and advisory services are valuable for developing and testing ideas and suggestions, they leave essentially untouched the detailed problems of executing programs beyond the idea stage. (See also 21: 2558.)—N. R. Bartlett.

2557. Taylor, W. S. (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.) Notehand for psychologists. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 106-107.—A system of abbreviations is described. "By abbreviating . . . as in the system presented herewith, psychological writing is reduced, by actual measurement, about thirty per cent."—N. R. Bartlett.

2558. Tyson, Robert. (Hunter Coll., New York.) Footnote to military psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 21-22.—" . . . Evaluation of wartime psychological writing requires consideration of three factors: (1) writing . . . must be submitted for approval . . . (2) psychology in the Armed Forces is science under an authoritarian regime . . . and (3) the ultimate judge of military psychology was



usually not a psychologist. . . . It is submitted that the place for military psychologists is outside the Armed Forces, acting fully in an advisory capacity." (See also 21: 2556.)—N. R. Bartlett.

[See also abstracts 2571, 2609, 2702, 2771, 2790, 2802, 2805.]

## NERVOUS SYSTEM

2559. Boyarsky, L. L., (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) Tobias, Julian M., & Gerard, R. W. Nerve conduction after inactivation of choline esterase. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1947, 64, 106-108.—The sciatic nerve of the frog, "exposed to diisopropyl fluorophosphate (DFP) in a concentration and for a time sufficient fully to inactivate its choline esterase, can still conduct impulses with entirely normal action potentials." It is concluded that choline esterase is not essential to nerve conduction. A brief review of the recent literature is given.—(L. A. Pennington).

2560. Carey, Eben J., Haushalter, Eugene, Masopust, Leo C., Garofalo, Frank, Lynch, John, Tabet, Denis, & Socoloff, Eli. (Marquette U. Sch. Med., Milwaukee, Wis.) Effects of use and disuse on nerve endings, neurosomes, and fiber types in skeletal muscle. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1947, 64, 193-200.—The causes underlying increase in size of body parts by use and, conversely, the decrease with disuse are elusive. By gold chloride impregnation procedures the early stages of skeletal muscle atrophy consequent to disuse (via tenotomy) of the innervated right gastrocnemius muscle of the rat are histologically traced once daily for a 30-day interval. Selected results show from 15 to 30 days after tenotomy a progressive decrease in the number of giant fusiform neurosomes now irregularly scattered in the quantitatively reduced myoplasm. It is concluded that normal muscle tension is needed for the normal rate of discharge of neurosomes from the motor end plates. This secretory process from nerve endings is slowed by disuse and disease. "Reciprocal interaction between nerve and muscles" underlies the rate of discharge of neurogenic substance into the muscle. Results are considered theoretically and in relation to diseased conditions, such as poliomyelitis.—L. A. Pennington.

2561. Dias, M. Vianna. (Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.) Action of thiamine applied directly to the cerebral cortex. *Science*, 1947, 105, 211-213.—Small filter paper squares, soaked with thiamine hydrochloride in solutions of 1, 2, 5, and 10%, were directly applied to one of the "motor" points in dogs which were craniectomized and a small region of the cortical "motor" area of one side exposed. Rhythmic muscular contractions occurred in the muscle or muscle group corresponding to the cortical "motor" point stimulated. A second application aroused stronger contractions which increased in intensity and frequency. Peripheral stimulation facilitated the response and lead to responses exhibiting the characteristics of localized

convulsive reactions. In 34 of the 45 dogs used, epileptiform convulsions were obtained with solutions of 2 to 10%. In the remaining 11 dogs only localized muscular clonic reactions were obtained.—F. A. Mote.

2562. Heinrich, A., & Baer, M. Zeigt das Nervensystem eine erhöhte Resistenz oder vermehrte Anfälligkeit nach Überstehen einer neurologischen Erkrankung? (Does the nervous system show greater resistance or increased susceptibility after recovery from a neurological disorder?) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 219.—A statistical analysis of 1,754 cases of neurological disorders treated during the past 10 or 13 years in the Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic in Leipzig failed to offer conclusive evidence as to whether recovery leads to more resistance or greater susceptibility to neurological traumas.—J. Deussen.

2563. Hermann, Knud, & Strömgen, Erik. (Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen.) Paroxysmal disturbances of consciousness in verified localized brain affections, with special regard to the so-called "dreamy states." *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1944, 19, 175-194.—A study of 644 patients in whom the localization, extent, and nature of the cerebral lesion were accurately established yielded the following results in respect to the occurrence of the "uncinate fits" (hallucinations of taste and smell, "dreamy states") first described by Hughlings Jackson and his co-workers: (1) the concept of the "dreamy state" is a vague one and appears to include a number of different disturbances of consciousness, which are rather mild in that there is no amnesia for them and the patient is able to give a good description of them; (2) the "dreamy states" may occur with diversely located lesions. They are most frequently found in temporal lobe lesions but occur with sufficient frequency in lesions of other areas to make their focal-diagnostic significance extremely small. They are seldom found in infratentorial lesions.—A. L. Benton.

2564. Mellanby, E. (Nat. Inst. Med. Res., London, England.) Vitamin A and bone growth: the reversibility of vitamin A-deficiency changes. *J. Physiol.*, 1947, 105, 382-399.—Vitamin A deficiency in the diet of growing animals is accompanied by widespread nerve degeneration, both peripheral and central, consequent to hypertrophy of bone tissue which through pressure is destructive rather than protective in its relation to the nervous system. By adding, under controlled conditions, vitamin A to the diets of puppies long deficient in this vitamin, bone-cell dysplasia was partially corrected within the time limits of the experimental observations.—L. A. Pennington.

2565. Orbeli, Leon. (Pavlov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Koltushi, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.) The influence of extracortical factors on the function of the central nervous system. *Amer. Rev. Soviet Med.*, 1947, 4, 206-211.—This is a review article presented to the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., May 16, 1940, which briefly describes the results of



experiments performed at the Pavlov Institute. Among the extracortical factors discussed are the effects of castration, removal of the cervical and other sympathetic ganglia, damage to the thyroid, hypophysis, suprarenal, and parathyroid glands, and destruction of the hypothalamus and cerebellum. As measured by conditioned reflex techniques these extracortical traumata produce "a weakened function of the cerebral cortex and a disturbance in equilibrium with increase of inhibition. The increased inhibition is relative and follows a weakening of stimulation."—*L. C. Mead.*

2566. Smith, Karl U. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.*) The functions of the intercortical neurones in sensorimotor coordination and thinking in man. *Science*, 1947, 105, 234-235.—The results of tests of simple reaction time, word association, visual discrimination reaction time uncrossed (e.g., temporal half retina right eye stimulated, left hand responds) and visual discrimination reaction time crossed (e.g., nasal half retina right eye stimulated, right hand responds) are reported for subjects for pre- and postoperative sectioning of the corpus callosum. The difference in simple reaction time was the only difference found to be statistically significant. Since crossed sensorimotor reactions and verbal associations are not significantly affected by the sectioning of the commissural neurones, the results tend to support the view that the associative mechanisms of the cortex act in terms of generalized patterns of excitation rather than as a system of specific pathways between sensory and motor centers.—*F. A. Mote.*

[See also abstracts 2617, 2619, 2767.]

#### RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

2567. Broad, C. D. (*Trinity Coll., Cambridge, England.*) Professor Marc-Wogau's *Theorie der Sinnesdata* (I). *Mind*, 1947, 56, 1-30.—The book *Die Theorie der Sinnesdata* (The theory of sense data) by Konrad Marc-Wogau (Uppsala: Lundquist) is discussed critically. The book is "exceptionally comprehensive," contains a full and clear survey of all the literature concerning the concept of "sense data," and presents a new theory on this subject. As basis for this theory, the general philosophical concepts of "thing," "existence," "individual," etc., are investigated. In discussing the book, Broad explains first his own terminology and then proceeds to deal with Marc-Wogau's theories, especially his ideas in regard to the relation between more sensation-directed and more object-directed perception.—*F. Heider.*

2568. Clemmesen, Viggo. (*U. Copenhagen, Denmark.*) Central and indirect vision of the light-adapted eye. *Acta physiol. scand.*, 1944, 9, Suppl. 27. Pp. 206.—An outline of experimental procedures used in determining visual intensity thresholds, resolving power, and discriminations of size and form. Part I summarizes some previous investigations of

these functions in both central and peripheral vision. Part II presents the experiments of the author on these and related functions. The results are interpreted in terms of the underlying structure of the retina. Appended are English and Danish summaries and a 117-item bibliography.—*L. A. Riggs.*

2569. Fisichelli, V. R., & Misiak, H. (*Fordham U., New York.*) Critical flicker frequency and the reversals of apparent movement in Lissajous figures. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 109-112.—Product-moment correlations were computed for the combinations of the monocular and binocular flicker frequency and the Lissajous reversals of apparent movement according to axis of rotations. Twenty-two subjects were used following a day of practice trials. A slight positive correlation exists between the binocular critical flicker frequency and the number of reversals of apparent movement. There is no significant difference in the binocular critical flicker frequencies of those who perceived other-than-rotary movement and those who did not.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2570. Helson, Harry. (*Bryn Mawr Coll., Bryn Mawr, Pa.*) Adaptation-level as frame of reference for prediction of psychophysical data. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 1-29.—The adaptation-level (AL) theory is presented in mathematical form and extended from previous application in constancy, contrast, and conversion in the field of vision to problems associated with shifts in scale-value when the comparison or anchoring stimulus is changed. The theory is summarized and tested with a series of weight-lifting experiments (in some cases using data from previous publications): absolute and relative methods; minimum stimulus effect as a standard; stimulus as standard versus stimulus as a member of series; effect of interpolated standards; various stimulus-distributions; effect of time-order; practice and past experience. The experimental design and interpretations are intended to show the application of this quantitative theory to a wide variety of problems.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2571. Koch, Walter. (*Hebrew U., Jerusalem.*) An improved dark-adaptometer. *Brit. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1947, 31, 235-237.—In order to improve a dark adaptation instrument previously described (see 20: 69), the apparatus was redesigned. The aim was to make the new device more versatile by providing for a wide range of intensities of light and for the use of different colors.—*M. A. Tinker.*

2572. Ludvigh, Elek. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Visibility of the deer fly in flight. *Science*, 1947, 105, 176-177.—After pointing out that visual acuity for a moving object is diminished as the angular velocity of the viewed object increases, the author calculates (on the basis of data derived experimentally from moving objects) that the deer fly might be seen when travelling at a velocity of 105 miles per hour.—*F. A. Mote.*

2573. Miller, George A. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) The masking of speech. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 105-129.—This report describes an in-

vestigation of the extent of interference of noise, tones, and voices with vocal communication. The masking of speech has been studied by articulation testing methods. Estimates of annoyance were obtained by the method of paired comparisons. The stimulus dimensions determining both masking and annoyance are the intensity, the frequency or spectrum, and the temporal pattern of the sound. 23 references.—S. Ross.

2574. Nichols, A. Sutton. **Primary procedures in vision training and the pointer method of vision training with the "AN" series.** Meadville, Penna.: Keystone View Co., 1946. Pp. iv + 40. \$2.50.—Certain visual skills may be aided by the use of stereoscopic slides. Faulty co-ordination of eye movements may be corrected by the use of pointers manipulated over the slide by the observer. The use of pointers involves a hand-eye co-ordination in which proprioceptive and tactile cues are combined with visual ones for the appreciation of location and depth. Detailed instructions for this method of training are supplied here.—L. A. Riggs.

2575. Pi Suñer, August. (U. Caracas, Venezuela.) **The third dimension in the projection of motion pictures.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 116-118.—By experimenting with the alternate method of projecting right and left pictures, distortion is corrected, and the perception of depth results when the projection is viewed simultaneously by both eyes through the openings of an episkotister that is rotating at a speed above the flicker rate. The episkotister through which the projection screen is viewed successively covers and uncovers different parts of the picture. This fragmentation and production of "exclusive" portions of the alternately projected right and left pictures give the perception of depth. This method does away with the necessity of using individual devices such as glasses, etc.—S. C. Ericksen.

2576. Postman, Leo. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Time-error as a function of the method of experimentation.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 101-108.—The experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that time-errors in judgments of loudness vary systematically with the psychophysical method of measuring the observer's sensitivity. Four experienced observers were each tested for about 3 hours a week. "When the method of constant stimulus differences is used, time-errors in judgments of loudness are positive for short intervals between standard and variable and, as the interval is lengthened, diminish and become increasingly negative." In the method of average error, the judgments do not vary systematically with the length of the interval but remain constant within a considerable range of variability. An interpretation is given for these differences in results.—S. C. Ericksen.

2577. Salomon, Ann D. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) **Visual field factors in the perception of direction.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 68-88.—The perceptual relationship of direction investigated was that between a tilted straight line projected on a

vertical screen where it appeared inclined upward to the left, and a small dot placed near an objective extension of the line, at a variable distance from the left end of the line. The experimental conditions are described in some detail. The quantitative results are interpreted. "Aside from the limitations set by retinal acuity, the determinants of precision and constant error in the situations in question are independent of the peripheral factor of eye movements and appear to be central in nature. The experiments provide quantitative data of a sort useful in testing predictions from a field-theory of visual localization of direction. . . ."—S. C. Ericksen.

2578. Thomson, L. C., & Wright, W. D. (Imperial College, London, England.) **The colour sensitivity of the retina within the central fovea of man.** *J. Physiol.*, 1947, 105, 316-331.—By use of the colorimeter method luminosity, dichromatic coefficient, and hue-discrimination curves have been plotted with a 15' test field and "spectral mixture curves calculated for 2 observers and for 3 retinal positions of the right eye, central, 20' and 40' displaced into the nasal half of the visual field." Results indicate that the luminosity curves are similar in shape, with each subject showing a marked increase in sensitivity to blue light as the test field moved away from the center. It is concluded that for the central area, the size of the image rather than its retinal position determines whether vision is dichromatic or trichromatic; that normal trichromatic foveal (central) vision, a by-product of the use of large test fields, "could be an artifact." These and other results are considered theoretically and in relation to the anatomical studies of foveal structure by Polyak.—L. A. Pennington.

2579. Winslow, A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **How many foot candles?** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 140-142.—Contentions and experimental work of M. Luckiesh are adversely criticized in the light of a recent article by M. A. Tinker (see 21: 390).—H. Hill.

2580. Wright, W. D. (U. London.) **Color.** *Science Progr.*, 1946, 34, 681-695.—The study of color involves 3 distinct types of phenomena: (a) physical; (b) physiological; and (c) psychological. The basic data in these 3 domains are set forth. The concept of color derived by the physicist differs from that of the physiologist and that by the psychologist differs radically from both the physical and physiological points of view. The need has been recognized for a color terminology which "would harmonize without at the same time eliminating the more picturesque qualities of the individual crafts." The solution has required (1) agreement on the choice of red, green, and blue stimuli and (2) that measurements recorded in terms of the matching stimuli R, G, B of a colorimeter should be expressible in terms of some standard reference stimuli. A trichromatic system and chromaticity chart providing for a unique and unambiguous method of specifying the color quality of a stimulus are set forth.—F. C. Sumner.



2581. Wright, W. D. (*Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.*) *Researches on normal and defective colour vision.* London: Kimpton, 1946; St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1947. Pp. xvi + 383. \$10.00.—This is a report of investigations by the author and other workers in the field carried out over a period of 20 years. While the main emphasis is upon experimental data, there is theoretical discussion and speculation. In the program reported, more stress is placed upon the detailed study of a few observers, although there was less intense study of larger groups. There is a general introductory discussion of the visual organ, visual processes, and visual perception. This is followed by a detailed description of the apparatus (colorimeter) used and its operation. Citation and discussion of the experimental data is divided into 6 sections: (1) the luminosity curve, (2) color mixture, (3) discrimination, (4) adaptation, (5) defective color vision, and (6) the fundamental response curves. In many instances the material is reported in considerable detail, especially with regard to the nature of the observations, the experimental conditions, and the significance of the results. The aim was to be clear and complete.—*M. A. Tinker.*

[See also abstracts 2587, 2690.]

#### LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

2582. Deese, James, & Kellogg, Winthrop N. (*Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.*) *Modification of reflex behavior in spinal dogs.* *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1946, 55, 171-177.—Four dogs were trained to or near a criterion of 100% in 20 trials in shock-shock conditioning to the rear feet. Following this, spinal transections were made on all animals at the level of the 3rd lumbar vertebra. All CR's disappeared following operation. Reconditioning was attempted by giving 1,000 trials to each animal. Minute "twitches" simultaneous with the CS developed in the limb to which the UCS was given. These twitches, on analysis, were found to consist of either (1) a bilateral flexion or (2) a crossed-extension reflex. Neither response was stable. Both appeared and disappeared during the course of the experiment, though in no dog did either appear in the final series (20 trials). Similarities between this bilateral flexion and that of Shurrager and Culler's spinal CR were pointed out, though it was emphasized that much difficulty was encountered in interpreting the results obtained in the present experiment on conditioning.—*H. Hill.*

2583. Fales, Walter. *Wisdom and responsibility; an essay on the motivation of thought and action.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1946. Pp. 166. \$2.50.—In 10 essays, the author explores the relationships between the subjective and objective values associated with mental contents and personality functioning. A major emphasis is that

we are earlier aware of the subjective values of objects than of their objective counterparts, viz., spatial and temporal attributes. "Every personality develops along lines which can be interpreted by a specific system of objective values." Ordinarily, however, purposes are not envisaged in terms of the objective values they represent. While often originating in objective values, subjective rather than objective values are the "inner springs" or score of motivations. Another principal thesis is that integration of an individual's motives and action is guided by *final ends* which "account for his personality and constitute his will." "Final ends are felt as obligations which determine evaluations and accordingly decisions" and give rise to the feeling of responsibility in one's actions. "Everything which has weight in a man's life or meaning in his thinking derives its structure from his final ends." Cognition and understanding subserve these ends. Understanding involves evaluations "which constitute the structure of our minds and all there is in them. Objects are evaluated before they are recognized as objects." Thus, "intentions are prior to thoughts, decisions prior to insights." In essence, "personality is the response to calls rather than to needs. . . ."—*G. S. Klein.*

2584. Littman, Richard A. (*Ohio Wesleyan U., Delaware, O.*) & Tye, V. M. *Group experiments and demonstrations in learning.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 113-116.—Several lists of nonsense syllables were photographed with a 16-mm. moving picture camera. Every syllable was exposed for 48 frames; between the successive syllables 8 frames were blank. The resulting film, projected at the standard silent rate of 16 frames per sec., exposed every syllable for 3 sec. with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -sec. pause between them. Large groups of subjects can be tested at the same time resulting in characteristic learning performance. The procedure is thought to be well adapted for both research and demonstration purposes.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2585. Rawlins, F. Ian G. (*The National Gallery, London.*) *A "directive" philosophy of paintings.* *Science Progr.*, 1946, 34, 721-733.—A theory of creative art, particularly of paintings, is here set forth which is based on the Gestalt concept and the associated law of *Prägnanz*. The creative activity of the artist is initiated by a state of unrest, occasioned by situational factors, and is directed to an end state of repose which is to be attained only in an object of consummate art. The action ceases when the goal or end state is attained. This end state is achieved only after a number of trial organizations, and the best Gestalt is arrived at. The "best," as the law of *Prägnanz* demands, does not necessarily have to be the simplest organization but does demand the inevitable condition of minimal free energy, i.e., the ultimate in energy distribution. The theory is illustrated by the author with Botticelli's "The Adoration of the Magi." An art work is to be understood not as a materialistic concatenation, but as a purposeful, goal-directed Gestalt.—*F. C. Sumner.*



2586. Wing, Kempton G. (U. Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.) The rôle of the optic cortex of the dog in the retention of learned responses to light: conditioning with light and food. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 30-67.—Two additional experiments are added to the series by the author (see 21: 1432): III. Conditioning leg flexion to light with food as the incentive, and IV. Postoperative retention in animals trained with food. The new procedure used in the food-incentive condition is described. It was found that complete removal of both striate areas resulted in loss of the learned discrimination between the directions of change in light intensity but not of the conditioned response to the changes as such. The results of the completed series of experiments are interpreted and summarized. It is concluded that "in the intact animal the striate areas play an essential role in the retention of the differential aspects of discriminatory responses based upon a particular kind of difference in brightness or intensity of light, but not in the retention of conditioned responses to such differences in general."—S. C. Ericksen.

2587. Woodworth, R. S. (Columbia U., New York.) Reinforcement of perception. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 119-124.—Learning theories which emphasize re-enforcement or the law of effect, together with the perceptual learning theories are shown to be essential in any process of learning. Two main objections have been raised to the view that re-enforcement plays a part in perceptual learning: (1) re-enforcement comes too late to affect the relevant perception; (2) perception is not in itself a motivated process, directed toward any goal; therefore it cannot be open to re-enforcement which depends on reaching the goal of an activity. "The present thesis, contrasting with these common views, is that perception is always driven by a direct, inherent motive which might be called the will to perceive." The author maintains that the conditioning experiment is really concerned with the establishment of a new perception, and it brings out clearly the re-enforcement phase, even though it fails to reveal the full effectiveness of strong and immediate re-enforcement such as establishes many a perception in a single trial.—S. C. Ericksen.

[See also abstracts 2525, 2566, 2592, 2600, 2803, 2806, 2807, 2808.]

## MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

2588. Chu, Wei-Chang, & Driver, Robert L. (Stanford U. Med. Sch., San Francisco, Calif.) Effects of some old and proposed anticonvulsants on the threshold for electrical convulsions. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1947, 64, 245-248.—The possible therapeutic effectiveness of selected anticonvulsant drugs is tested initially by analysis of the effects of each upon the electrical threshold at which epileptiform convulsions are artificially induced in laboratory rats and rabbits. Four hundred tests were made on

210 animals, and 23 drugs were studied. One of the 3 hydantoins studied appeared "promising," although no more so than the form currently in use. Four drugs of the curare group and 5 vital dyes, including hematoxylin and vital red, were ineffective.—L. A. Pennington.

2589. De Bruyn, P. P. H. (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) Theories of amoeboid movement. *Quart. Rev. Biol.*, 1947, 22, 1-24.—Early theories of amoeboid movement were based on the general protoplasmic property of contractility. A contractile reticulum was postulated as the mechanism. When microscopic evidence in support of the existence of such a structure was not forthcoming, these theories gave way toward the close of the last century to theories based on surface tension phenomena. Amoeboid movement was then conceived as analogous to the behavior of a drop of fluid under the influence of a local lowering of surface tension. Soon, however, it was found that the currents in an amoeboid moving cell were not entirely like those in drops of fluid. Further it was demonstrated that protoplasm at the surface is not in a fluid state. Present-day theories provide a description of the protoplasmic processes of amoeboid movement in colloidal terms. Reversible sol to gel changes are involved. Contractility, again thought to be the locomotor force, is attributed to the plasmagel and specifically to a 3-dimensional network of protein chains. 92-item bibliography.—W. E. Kappauf.

2590. Driver, Robert L. (Stanford U. Med. Sch., San Francisco, Calif.) Isopropyl alcohol, other ketogens, and miscellaneous agents on thresholds for electrical convulsions and diphenylhydantoin. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1947, 64, 248-251.—The difficulties inherent in administering ketogenic therapy in epileptic states led to the present testing of the effect of products of fat and carbohydrate metabolism upon thresholds at which electrically induced convulsions in laboratory animals appear. Results indicate that several chemical compounds exceed the effectiveness of dilantin as an anti-convulsant. The most promising were those chemicals related to acetone, of which group isopropyl alcohol exhibited a "tremendous anticonvulsant effect without ataxia or narcosis." It is hazarded that the effectiveness of the ketogenic diet rests upon the production of acetone in the body. Isopropanol in combination with dilantin raised the electrical threshold far in excess of the latter's anticonvulsant level.—L. A. Pennington.

2591. Fontaine, M. Vues actuelles sur les migrations des poissons. (Present views on the migrations of fish.) *Experientia*, 1946, 2, 233-237.—The literature reveals a great diversity in the migration of fishes of the same and different species and in the seeking of the right oxygenation, temperature,  $P_H$ , and salinity, prompting this or that form of migration. The author formulates on a physico-chemical basis an evolution theory of the so-called migratory instinct in amphibiotic migrating fishes, which takes into consideration the great diversity in

forms and causes of migration. He sees evolution in the direction of perfecting of organic specialization. The primordial in this organic specialization is the development of dynamogenic endocrine glands (hypophysis, thyroid, suprarenals). Integration of the endocrine glands reaches its culminating point in migratory animals which adjust to a more complex and variable environment, while sedentary fishes which are adjusted to a primitive and unvarying environment tend to vanish.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2592. Gellhorn, Ernst. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Role of adrenalin in recovery of inhibited conditioned reactions. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1947, 64, 375-377.—Two series of experiments, using 6 rats as subjects, were performed in order to determine whether increased adrenalin secretion or hypothalamic-cortical effects were responsible for the reappearance of an inhibited conditioned escape response consequent to insulin coma and electrically induced convulsions. Results indicate that (1) restoration of unreinforced conditioned responses, after coma or electroshock, occurs in adrenalectomized as well as in normal rats; (2) injections of adrenalin alone fail to restore these responses. The results are discussed theoretically and are related to the problem of efficacy of shock therapy in schizophrenia.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2593. Heilbrunn, L. V., & Wiercinski, Floyd J. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.) The action of various cations on muscle protoplasm. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1947, 29, 15-32.—To study what substances elicit a contraction of protoplasm within the living muscle cell and to check upon the belief that substances applied externally produce a direct contractile effect internally, isolated frog muscle fibers were injected by a micropipette with several different salt solutions in controlled amounts. The effects upon the fiber lengths were then noted by measurement under the microscope. Results indicate that the injection of calcium salts is accompanied by immediate and pronounced contraction. This and other findings are interpreted as evidence in support of the calcium release theory for muscle cell stimulation.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2594. Kleemeier, Lyla Bechtel, & Kleemeier, Robert Watson. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Effects of benzedrine sulfate (amphetamine) on psychomotor performance. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 60, 89-100.—Seven tests were used such as: arithmetic speed, word completion, multiplication, and selective substitution. The subject's ability to change his "set," called flexibility, was the primary object of analysis. Once each week for 5 weeks the 27 male subjects took the tests following the counter-balanced capsule administration of glucose or benzedrine. Evidence is given to support the authors' hypothesis that facilitation of performance produced by benzedrine sulfate is effected in part by increasing the flexibility of the subjects. No differential effect of benzedrine sulfate was found between the performance of "fast" and "slow" workers on the tests.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

2595. Laroche, Claude. Étude expérimentale de la fatigue musculaire et de la capacité de travail chez l'animal; effets de la sous-oxygénation et de l'inhalation d'oxygène. (An experimental study of muscular fatigue and of the capacity for work in the animal; effects of suboxygenation and of the inhalation of oxygen.) *Sem. Hôp. Paris*, 1946, 22, 1458-1463.—It is experimentally demonstrated that suboxygenation (beginning at a concentration of 12% of oxygen) diminishes the capacity to work of the gastrocnemius muscle of the rat when electrically excited. Return to the air is accompanied by a rapid and total restoration of the working capacity. If intense suboxygenation (8%) is applied in the course of work, the animal is brought in a few minutes to a complete stop. Muscle fatigue occurring under suboxygenation is more profound and more lasting than that occurring in normal air. Inhalation of superoxygenated air permits an animal exhausted by fatigue to achieve renewed performance with a pace as rapid as during the initial period. Coupled with rest, superoxygenation permits a more significant recuperation than that obtained under normal atmosphere. The working capacity of a muscle contracting in isolation is increased by inhalation of oxygen when substances such as benzedrine and strychnine do not improve the test performance.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2596. Luchsinger, Richard. Erbblologische Untersuchungen an ein- und zweieiigen Zwillingen in Beziehung zur Grösse und Form des Kehlkopfes. (Biological studies on monozygotic and dizygotic twins relative to size and form of the larynx.) *Arch. Klaus-Stift. Vererb. Forsch.*, 1944, 19, No. 3/4.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The subjects of the study were 29 monozygotic and 12 dizygotic pairs of twins, adults and children over 13. Monozygotic in contrast to dizygotic showed conspicuous concordance in inhibitions of speech development and in speech dynamics. There was also in monozygotics a striking agreement in "inner speech": motor types or primarily visual types with a motor component or motor types with an acoustic component. Dizygotics show a greater divergence, and distinct contrasts can be found only among this type. If stuttering occurs in monozygotics, it occurs in both, whereas in dizygotics it occurs in one only, thus showing that stuttering is a hereditary trait.—*R. Lassner.*

2597. Østlyngen, Emil. Über erbliche und Umweltliche Bedingtheit der Variabilität von Handschriften; eine Studie über Zwillingschriften. (On hereditary and environmental determination of the variability in handwriting; a study of the handwriting of twins.) *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1945, 20, 75-106.—Previous investigations of the hereditary factors in handwriting are critically reviewed. The author's study of the handwriting of identical and nonidentical twins between the ages of 9 and 20 years disclosed no differences in the degree of similarity between pairs in the two groups. It is concluded that individual differences in handwriting



are hereditarily determined to only a small degree. 22 references.—A. L. Benton.

2598. Thoms, Richard K., & Hiestand, William A. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Relation of survival time of respiratory gasping mechanism of the isolated mouse head to age. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1947, 64, 1-3.—From a study of the respiratory responses of 144 mice, 95 of which were under 19 days of age, it is reported that the "survival of the gasping mechanism of decapitated mice is inversely related to age. Mice up to 19 days of age show 2 series of gasps, the early or aerobic series remaining quite constant throughout life, the second or anaerobic series gradually diminishing from the maximum in the newborn until it disappears completely at about 19 days of age."—L. A. Pennington.

2599. Young, Paul Thomas. La emoción en el hombre y en el animal. (Emotion in man and animal.) Translated by Emilia Mira. Buenos Aires: Editorial Nova, 1946. Pp. 532.

[See also abstracts 2560, 2561, 2583, 2688, 2814, 2815.]

#### PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

2600. Beecher, Henry K. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Anesthesia's second power: probing the mind. *Science*, 1947, 105, 164-166.—Incidents are reported in which anesthesia gave individuals the power to recall events they could not report under ordinary circumstances and to experience exalted states. "With anesthetic agents we seem to have a tool for producing and holding at will and at little risk, different levels of consciousness—a tool that promises to be of great help in studies of mental phenomena."—F. A. Mote.

2601. Keller, Hans. Male psychology. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 384-388.—In psychoanalytic literature there is a specific psychology of women, but none of the man, since man's mind is treated as the norm. It is suggested that this one-sided picture might be changed if the male were studied by female psychologists.—E. R. Hilgard.

2602. Woods, Ralph L. [Ed.] (Port Washington, N. Y.) The world of dreams; an anthology. New York: Random House, 1947. Pp. xxviii + 947. \$5.00.—Poet, philosopher, psychologist, and prophet are consulted in order to bring a wide range of thinking to bear on the understanding of the dream in the life of man. Although there are some dreams reported in considerable detail as part of a particular essay, this book is not a compilation of dreams but an anthology of what men throughout the ages have thought about the meaning of the dream. The book is divided into sections which cover the following aspects: (1) dream beliefs of the savage and primitive races, Oriental and pagan; (2) Biblical; (3) theological and metaphysical; (4) philosophical; (5) occult and spiritualistic; (6) historical and legendary; (7) medical and scientific; (8) pre-Freudian dream studies; (9) the Freudian and Jungian schools and

their followers; (10) anti-Freudian; (11) contemporary dream studies; and (12) essayists, poets, and novelists. 191 references.—M. E. Wright.

[See also abstracts 2549, 2680, 2704, 2761.]

#### FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

2603. Abenheimer, K. M. A note on the couvade in modern England (and Scotland). *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 376-377.—A male patient's dream is reported in which his eyeball is associated with an egg shortly after the patient's wife had given birth to a child. This gives some support to Inman's conjecture that men tend to develop eye troubles near the time of birth of a child in whom they are interested.—E. R. Hilgard.

2604. Bender, Lauretta. Psychopathic behavior disorders in children. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 360-377.—In 10 years over 5,000 children under 13 years of age have been under observation on the Children's Ward of the Psychiatric Division of Bellevue Hospital. Five to 10% of this group present a clinical picture which forms a syndrome in that (1) the causative factors in the early life of the individual are known, (2) the developmental course may be anticipated, and (3) the behavior pattern is typical and closely resembles the classical description of the so-called constitutional psychopathic personality. Psychological tests for personality show a specific patterning, and the response to various treatment programs is known. Cause of the condition is emotional deprivation in the infantile period due to a lack or serious break in the parent-child relationship. Once psychopathic behavior disorders are created, they cannot be corrected except by protective care which will aim to foster a dependent relationship. However, a good deal is known about what should be done to prevent such disorders.—M. Mercer.

2605. Cleckley, Hervey. The psychopath viewed practically. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 395-412.—The term *psychopath* is defined as an abbreviation for a particular group of patients falling in the official category of *Psychopathic Personality*. Confusion results from including this generally recognized type of personality disorder in the broad diagnostic group. Consideration of this group separately would make it possible for such patients to receive medical care which their lack of judgment makes necessary. There is failure to recognize the disorder of the psychopath as a true and serious illness because it is a deeply central disorder with little if any of the peripheral manifestations seen in most psychoses and considered as necessary medical evidence to establish the presence of serious mental derangement. At a semantic level only can his disability be interpreted. Bibliography.—M. Mercer.

2606. Diethelm, Oskar. Basic considerations of the concept of psychopathic personality. In Lindner,



R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 384-394.—Controversy exists in the literature and among practising psychiatrists as to whether the term *psychopathic personality* represents a well-defined psychopathological concept or whether it is used for practical convenience. No generally acceptable definition has been offered. Too much stress has been placed on legal aspects and social difficulties. Grouping of psychopathic personalities will always be artificial because maladjustment may exist along many lines. Prognostic evaluations will remain hazardous until more is known about dynamic factors of these psychopathological reactions. Psychotherapy should be directed toward the establishment of self-reliance and the ability to become part of the group in which the patient lives. A combination of sound biological, medical, psychiatric, and sociological thinking is necessary for the solution of this problem.—M. Mercer.

2607. Ellery, Reg. S. (Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, Australia.) *Psychiatric aspects of modern warfare*. [Berkeley, Calif.: Circle Distributions;] Melbourne: Reed & Harris, 1945. Pp. 191.—Psychiatrists in wartime must not only assist in selection of recruits and care of psychiatric cases, but must also care for civilian mental health, morale, and child welfare, and must blueprint the necessary social changes to promote mental health in the post-war world. Germany is suffering from a paranoid psychosis which originated in the disordered mentality of Frederick William I. Prussianism and Nazism are homosexual cultures. Italy suffers from overcompensation for inferiority feelings. Japan is an instance of *folie à deux*. Treatment of these national troubles must be on the basis of sound psychiatric guidance.—W. L. Wilkins.

2608. Fraser, Faith. (Salinas Junior Coll., Salinas, Calif.) *Wake up and talk!* *J. Rehabil.*, 1947, No. 2, 30-31.—A brief case history of a stutterer who was cured is presented.—L. Long.

2609. Mayers, Albert N. *What business has a psychiatrist in a line outfit? For an answer . . . ask the man who has been one.* *Infantry J.*, 1947, 60, 45-49.—The role of the division psychiatrist in combat zones is discussed with particular emphasis upon the obstacles which were encountered in the evolution of this form of service. In looking toward the future, the author concludes: "What is necessary is a better working arrangement for psychiatry and military science. Instead of having diverse groups attempting to handle the problems of psychiatry, perhaps a single branch is the best way out. . . . A single branch would have the following functions: (1) screening and rehabilitation service; (2) classification and testing service; (3) indoctrination and education service; (4) special morale building services such as athletics and entertainment; (5) attitude surveys for use on all levels; (6) preventive psychiatric training for officers; (7) estimation of neuropsychiatric breakdown at division, regimental, battalion and company levels; and (8) rotation advisory service."—N. R. Bartlett.

2610. Sadler, William S. *Mental mischief and emotional conflicts; psychiatry and psychology in plain English*. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1947. Pp. 396. \$6.00.—The author addresses this book to the "average person who suffers from a functional nervous disorder, or in whose immediate family there are victims of emotional conflict and mental mischief. . . ." The 34 chapters cover a variety of subjects in psychopathology and some of the major functional disorders. Some of the chapter headings are: the subconscious mind, mischief-making complexes, the meaning of dreams, etc. More specific disorders are described in chapters on psychasthenia and neurasthenia, anxiety neurosis, hysteria, the psychopathic personality, major depressions, schizophrenia, and paranoia. Chapters entitled partial dissociation, double and multiple personality, hypnosis and telepathy are also included. A discussion of mental hygiene and psychotherapy follows in another chapter, and "A Philosophy of Life" is covered in the final chapter of the book.—A. I. Rabin.

2611. Schneider, K. *System der speziellen Psychiatrie*. (A system of special psychiatry.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 143.—A thorough revision of the author's system of special psychiatry published in 1935. This revision distinguishes two areas of psychiatric subject matter: (1) abnormal variations of mental functions, such as many kinds of inherited feeble-mindedness, psychopathic personalities, obsessive desires, and abnormal mental reactions; and (2) somatic disorders (infections, brain injuries, paralysis, arteriosclerosis of the brain, senile and other brain disorders, true epilepsy) and psychological disorders of consciousness (personality deterioration, chronic dementia, schizophrenia, and cyclical disorders).—J. Deussen.

2612. Shaffer, Laurance F. (Columbia U., New York.) *Clinical psychology and psychiatry*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 5-11.—This is an address delivered September 3, 1946, at the University of Pennsylvania at a symposium in honor of 50 years of clinical psychology. The bases of discord between psychology and psychiatry arise from differences in training and lack of uniform standards in clinical psychology. Two committees, one from the American Psychiatric Association and one from the American Psychological Association, are working to correct these difficulties.—S. G. Dulsky.

2613. Singh, Kirpal. *Psychiatric practice among Indian troops*. *Indian med. Gaz.*, 1946, 81, 394-397.—Psychiatric experience with Indian soldiers reveals that their mental illness of a psychoneurotic kind is closely bound up with the great importance attached by them to their village life and to the large number of dependents whose welfare they have to look after. Thus their neurotic difficulties hinge around such matters as nonavailability of leave for a long time, grievance about promotion, loss of a *tawis*, illness of a parent, of wife, some distressing news from home, a dispute about property, nonpermission to attend a wedding, or failure of allotment to reach the dependent regularly. Of course there are among these

troops other types of mental illnesses of a psychotic nature induced by malaria, dysentery, or drugs (*Cannabis indica*, etc.). Among important preventive measures suggested are a more careful selection of the times of recruitment, properly organized welfare service, a leave roster, and sending of the best medical officers to the units.—*F. C. Sumner*.

2614. Tarneaud, J. *La voix et les affections dentaires*. (The voice and dental affections.) *Progr. méd., Paris*, 1946, 74, 374-375.—Close collaboration between the stomatologist and the phoniatrist is necessary for obtaining in the best fashion a restitution of the voice. Alterations of speech are produced by maxillary and dental deformations; disturbances of timbre and of articulation are due to losses of maxillo-facial substances; derangements of voice are determined by dental infections. The specific bearing of these stomatological factors upon vocal disorders is discussed.—*F. C. Sumner*.

2615. Thelander, H. E. *Childhood development patterns*. *J. Amer. med. Wom. Ass.*, 1946, 1, 302-303.—The prevention of neuropsychiatric problems demands a modification of the cultural patterns under which human beings grow up. Features in need of correction and to which neuropsychiatric problems of today are definitely traceable are: (1) ignorance on the part of parents of their own bodies and their functioning, of human emotions and their interplay, of the institution of marriage and its relation to family, home, and community; (2) insecurity in infancy and early childhood because of broken homes or mothers who work out; (3) environmental frustration as exemplified in minority groups and the stigma attached to the latter because of race, color, sex, etc., or in work evaluation where stigma is attached to certain jobs and overemphasis is given to money values; (4) failure of medical schools and other health agencies to train the personnel to evaluate the above factors and their relationship to mental and emotional health.—*F. C. Sumner*.

2616. Walker, Gale H. *The clinical recognition of mental deficiency*. In *Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 174-193.—A picture of the general mental defective is presented, his normal inclinations are portrayed, and his limitations pointed out. Fields of inquiry to be considered in making the diagnosis are discussed, and the diagnostic aids available are briefly summarized.—*M. Mercer*.

#### CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

2617. Ashby, Winifred. (*St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D.C.*) *The pattern of enzyme distribution in the brain and mental function*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 107-115.—The distribution of the enzyme, carbonic anhydrase, in the brains of normal and mentally disturbed persons was compared. In the normal brain the enzyme is greatest in the occipital area, least in the temporal area, and about equal in the frontal, parietal, and Wernicke

areas. The frontal, temporal, and Wernicke areas yield similar amounts from either hemisphere. The brains of mental patients showed two patterns: a pattern in which there were large differences between symmetrical brain areas and a pattern in which there was little variation from one area to another. It is suggested that abnormal thinking may be the result of an abnormal pattern of potential energy production due to abnormal enzyme content.—*L. B. Heathers*.

2618. Bonner, Frances Jones. (*Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.*) *Neuropathology of epilepsy in children*. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 6-10.—No neuropathological findings specific to epilepsy are known. Some findings result from associated conditions which may be considered precipitating factors. Brain-wave abnormality as shown by the electroencephalogram is the finding which serves best as the common denominator of all forms of epilepsy. 22 references.—*G. S. Speer*.

2619. Lund, Mogens. (*Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen.*) *The cerebral cortex and the autonomic nervous system; a clinical study*. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1944, 19, 247-266.—Cases of cortical injury showing paroxysmal or constant unilateral vasomotor symptoms are reported as clinical confirmation of the idea that the cortex significantly influences vasomotor function. Cases of cortical injury with unilateral excessive sweating (both paroxysmal and constant) and one case with paroxysmal gastrointestinal symptoms are also reported, and the cortical localization is discussed.—*A. L. Benton*.

2620. Peterman, M. G. (*411 E. Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.*) *Idiopathic epilepsy in childhood*. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 49-51.—Epilepsy is a chronic progressive organic disease of the brain, occurring in individuals with inherited cerebral defect, and producing a disturbance in cerebral electrical activity. No cerebral pathologic changes have yet been demonstrated. Drugs offer symptomatic relief but are no more effective than the ketogenic diet.—*G. S. Speer*.

2621. Schwab, Robert S. *The syndrome of airblast concussion cerebral*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 195-203.—A total of 350 cases with a diagnosis of atmospheric cerebral, i.e., brain concussion as the result of an airblast, were observed. The author concluded that 90% of these cases were hysterical-anxiety reactions, not brain injuries. In about 90% of the cases eardrums were intact and neurological examinations were negative. In only 3% of the cases—all of these being cases where the airblast occurred in a confining space, not in the open—was there any evidence of damage to other soft body tissues. Periods of amnesia were reported by 40% of the cases, but none of these were retrograde amnesias. In all cases where it was tried, the amnesia could be cleared up by psychiatric procedures. It is concluded that a diagnosis of cerebral injury usually does not fit the facts and merely prevents the patient's getting the psychotherapy he needs.—*L. B. Heathers*.



## PSYCHOSES

2622. Good, Rankine. Depression. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 344-375.—Two groups of depression are distinguished. The first, called melancholic depression, refers to the depressed phase of manic-depressive psychosis. Intense depression and lasting self-reproach are characteristic. The second group of cases defies such simple characterization, but for want of a better term are called schizophrenic depressions. The depression deepens gradually, as though the patient drifts into it. First there is a loss of interest in things, and later a "what's the use?" attitude. Indifference and inattention ensue. Eight cases are briefly reported and discussed. "Depression is regarded as an affective repercussion to the unhealthy disposal of aggression." Problems of treatment are considered.—E. R. Hilgard.

2623. Lundquist, Gunnar. Prognosis and course in manic-depressive psychoses; a follow-up study of 319 first admissions. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1945, Suppl. 35. Pp. 95.—This study which followed the course of patients for 11 to 30 years after first admission, yielded the following results: (1) about 92% of all manics and about 80% of all depressives recover from the first attack; (2) the younger the patient the better the chances for recovery from the first attack. Thus in younger manics and depressives about 95% recover from the first attack; (3) the risk of chronicity in disease is greatest for depressives who are over 30 years old at the time of the first attack; (4) about 7% of the manic-depressive symptom pictures gradually assume a different character and develop in a schizoid direction; (5) the duration of the attack tends to be longer in older patients; (6) the occurrence of confusion has a favorable prognostic value in that it is correlated with short duration of attack; (7) the occurrence of hallucinations has no special prognostic significance; (8) the occurrence of depressive delusions has an unfavorable prognostic significance in younger depressives; and (9) in the great majority of cases, the condition of the patient after one or more manic or depressive attacks is satisfactory. He recovers his capacity for work and shows no evidence of deterioration. 69-item bibliography.—A. L. Benton.

2624. Lutz, Jakob. (*Psychiatrische Poliklinik für Kinder und Jugendliche, Zürich, Switzerland.*) Einige Bemerkungen zur Frage der kindlichen Schizophrenie. (Some remarks concerning infantile schizophrenia.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 11, 161-166.—Because of the great rareness of this disease and inadequate knowledge about its symptomatology, this is not yet the time for a comprehensive study to be written. Its demarcation from certain disorders with an organic basis (encephalitis and meningitis) is difficult, and a complete physical examination in every suspected case is essential. The ramifications of differential diagnosis are illustrated in two cases, one of a 9½-year-old boy with apparently hysterical or schizophrenic reactions, which on the basis of a subsequent thorough physical examination could be explained as reactions of a syphilitic or toxic psy-

chosis as well, and the other of a 6-year-old boy who soon recovered from a schizophrenic-like condition. In this latter case either the psychic manifestations were misleading or it must be assumed that infantile schizophrenia can terminate in a spontaneous recovery like that in adults. Treatment is difficult, insulin therapy has remained ineffective. Only through publication of more case studies will progress be made in the solution of the many questions related to childhood psychoses. French summary.—R. Lassner.

2625. Philipsen-Prahn, Hilmar. (*Himmeler Children's Asylum, Denmark.*) Episodic psychosis in a seven-year-old boy; a casuistic report. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1945, 20, 43-58.—Case report of a psychosis, resembling a schizophrenic disorder, which maintained full severity for about a year with gradual improvement during the following 6 months. Four years after onset of the illness the boy appeared completely recovered. The diagnosis is discussed with no positive conclusions reached.—A. L. Benton.

2626. Poort, Ruth. Catamnestic investigations on manic-depressive psychoses with special reference to the prognosis. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1945, 20, 59-74.—A follow-up study of 141 patients suffering from manic-depressive psychoses indicates that the prognosis is not quite as favorable as generally supposed. About one-third of the patients were more or less socially invalidated because of frequent hospitalization and generally reduced work capacity. The prognosis is most unfavorable in the alternating forms of the psychosis.—A. L. Benton.

## PSYCHONEUROSES

2627. Heymann, Karl. Das Körpergefühl bei Enuretikern. (Perception of their own bodies by enuretics.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 12, 1-7.—Among the numerous factors contributing to the syndrome of nocturnal enuresis is a weakness in the perception of their own bodies by the sufferers. Rhythm originating from the outside and unconsciously absorbed, augments that perception and isolates the body, including its urinary functions. Rhythm, however, which is experienced more consciously, as for instance through the movement of one's limbs, weakens the perception of one's own body (dizziness). Suitable means to intensify this perception in enuretics must be found. Among these may be: pleasant tensions and surprises; mechanical effects on the skin through clothing; aesthetic influence through proper selection of the latter; the addition of stimulating admixtures to the bath and of strong spices to the food.—R. Lassner.

2628. Jeffrey, Manfred, & Bradford, E. J. G. Neurosis in escaped prisoners of war. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 422-435.—Forty escaped prisoners of war were referred because of neurosis. They were British soldiers who had been captured by the Germans in North Africa, jailed in Italy, then escaped, suffering many privations during 10 months in which they lived under stress in Italy, where they



were befriended by peasants, especially women. On the whole, the men appeared to have been good psychiatric risks at the time of enlistment. The military prognosis is poor, but the possibility of social adjustment to civilian life is good, though the adjustment will be a gradual process.—E. R. Hilgard.

2629. Klebanoff, Seymour G. A Rorschach study of operational fatigue in Army Air Forces combat personnel. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1946, 10, 115-120.—Sixty enlisted men with a psychiatric diagnosis of operational fatigue were given group Rorschach tests. Analysis of results indicated the most frequent response pattern to be that of anxiety hysteria; an obsessive-compulsive pattern occurred with secondary frequency. Operational fatigue is considered to result from the breaking down of a previously masked psychoneurotic structure under the stress and insecurity of the combat situation. Operational fatigue might be prevented by a more fundamental method of psychiatric screening, utilizing the Rorschach method.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2630. Loosli-Usteri, Marguerite. De l'anxiété infantine; étude psychologique et pédagogique. (Infantile anxiety; a psychological and educational consideration.) *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1943, No. 3. Pp. 148.—An attempt is made to discuss comprehensively the problems associated with various sorts of infantile anxiety. After a brief introduction to terminology, the anxiety theories of Freud and Janet are analyzed. Sections follow on methods of investigation, feared thing, anxiety itself, the struggle of the child against anxiety, educational problems, special education, therapeutic psychology, and the positive function of anxiety. 95-item bibliography.—R. B. Ammons.

2631. Ludwig, Alfred O. Neuroses occurring in soldiers after prolonged combat exposure. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1947, 11, 15-23.—Many very efficient soldiers subjected to danger with little relief for from 6 to 14 months during the campaigns in Italy and Southern France developed a specific form of reactive depression ("Old Sergeant Syndrome"). The disorder "was characterized by a slow progression of anxiety over a period of months, culminating in a break. Outstanding features . . . were apathy, depression and emptiness, superimposed on the usual anxiety symptoms. Guilt feeling was prominent in all. Suicidal trends were very rare." The successive loss of leaders and friends within small combat groups was an important causative factor. "Therapy aimed to explain symptom formation, allay guilt and rapidly to integrate these men into new groups in non-combat units." A follow-up study of 50 patients sent to the rear showed 94% performing satisfactorily.—W. A. Varvel.

2632. Mitscherlich, A. Die Symptomenwahl in den Neurosen. (The choice of symptoms in neuroses.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 147.—Disease is the front behind which the neurotic patient has accumulated a mass of traumatic experiences and a means by which he seeks to find relief. His organic suffering is an attempt to reduce the inner conflict.

Various organs of the body have a differential value in expressing different emotions: fear finds expression in heart or lung diseases, anger in gall-bladder disturbances, etc. Nevertheless, constitutional predisposition or organic inferiority is a prerequisite for a true neurosis. The choice of symptoms in each case also is a choice of symbols.—J. Deussen.

2633. Owen, Joseph W. (550 Park Ave., New York.) Prognosis in acute combat neuroses. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1947, 11, 24-32.—Comparative results of psychiatric treatment for 3 small groups of marine combat personnel (146 in all), sent directly to a forward area hospital from Saipan, Guam, and Peleliu are given. "Improvements in psychiatric techniques and measures for reintegration into the group resulted in increasing percentages able to return to full duty and a parallel percentage of these groups remaining on active duty status until honorable discharge after the war 9 to 12 months later." Of those cases diagnosed as acute combat neurosis, 81% were returned to full duty where group reintegration and psychotherapy were used. Despite differences in methods employed, similar results are reported by Grinker and Spiegel (narcosynthesis and psychotherapy) and by Hastings and Wright (prolonged sleep and psychotherapy). It is suggested that carefully laid out psychotherapeutic programs and strong suggestive and ego-strengthening measures in all were responsible for the agreement in results.—W. A. Carvel.

#### PSYCHOSOMATICS

2634. Atkinson, Dorothy W. The neuroses as seen in an internist's office. *J. Amer. med. Wom. Ass.*, 1946, 1, 300-302.—Among problems encountered in the internist's office are numerous complaints such as colitis, headache, fatigue, dysmenorrhea, palpitation, and hyperventilation, which are not physiogenic but rather of a psychosomatic origin. The commonest causes of these psychosomatic difficulties center about the following matters: (1) in marriage the wife is immature, "virginal," frigid; or the husband, selfish, engrossed with his own affairs, has no awareness of his wife's needs, leaving her hurt, lonely, frustrated; or the problem of jealousy is present, the jealousy being based on actuality or springing from insecurity on the part of the more neurotic partner; (2) in unmarried women the problem of loneliness and frustration eventuates in many psychosomatic disorders or in extramarital attachment either homosexual or heterosexual; and (3) anxieties stem from unpleasant work situations. Psychotherapeutic measures are suggested.—F. C. Sumner.

2635. Farber, Leslie H. The understanding and management of gastric neurosis. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 481-498.—The diagnosis "gastric neurosis" cuts across existing psychiatric categories to indicate a specific type of emotional conflict, resulting in gastric symptoms which may occur in psychoneurosis,

psychosis, or in so-called normal people. The gastric patient experiences conflict between desires to be dependent and independent, the specific emotions accompanying the conflict being anxiety, resentment, and hostility. Hospital routine is a threat to the gastric patient for he has fought a life-long battle at great cost to leave an authoritarian existence behind him. The only form of psychotherapy possible under hospital conditions aims at the creation of a controlled but reliable friendly relationship which will allay anxiety, correct misinterpretations, and restore self-esteem. While only thorough psychoanalysis can hope to modify the gastric patient's conflict, the psychiatrist working in co-operation with the hospital staff may maintain sufficiently favorable conditions for the patient to insure at least a remission of symptoms.—*M. Mercer.*

2636. **Fiolle, Jean.** *Les pneumopathies fantômes des opérés.* (Phantom respiratory disorders of those having undergone operations.) *Progr. méd., Paris*, 1946, 74, 147-148.—The possibility of a true pneumonia or of a true bronchitis, following an operation, is admitted. Attention is, however, called to respiratory disorders following operations in the absence of anatomical lesion. A number of such phantom postoperative respiratory disorders are reported as having disappeared within a few days or weeks and rather suddenly. Before making a definite diagnosis of thoracic lesion, the rule should be to see the lesion.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2637. **Glatzel, H.** *Ulcussymptome und ihre Bedeutung.* (Ulcer symptoms and their significance.) *Klin. u. Praxis*, 1946, 1, 128.—Gastric and duodenal ulcers occur when certain types of people get into certain kinds of conflict situations and cannot resolve them in normal fashion. Such patients are hypersensitive and show reduced affectivity, ability for self-expression, sense of order, will and ability to achieve, and social ambition. The ulcer conflict results from an intense and hopeless rebellion against the chronic experience of being restricted in one's external strivings and of encroachments on one's personality. There is no clear indication of hereditary factors, and inherited or acquired sensitivity or inferiority of the stomach or intestine cannot explain the choice of symptoms. Related symptoms which lack organic causes are chosen in accordance with the patient's personality pattern: constipation is typical of those who attempt to attain their goals by tenacity and perseverance rather than by struggling and striving; vomiting is symptomatic of those who violently reject people and situations and cannot avoid them quietly and peacefully; belching is chosen by irritable, sullen patients who are more or less consciously and chronically on the defensive.—*J. Deussen.*

2638. **Greenhill, Maurice H.** *A psychosomatic evaluation of the psychiatric and endocrinological factors in the menopause.* *Sth. med. J., Bgham*, 1946, 39, 786-794.—A group of 100 women who never had a complaint either of psychoneurosis or of autonomic overreactivity prior to menopause and

who had no psychoneurosis during the climacterium is compared with a first group of 50 women referred by physicians for psychiatric treatment for "menopausal syndrome"; with a second group of 50 women chosen at random from the hospital records diagnosed as menopausal syndrome cases but never referred for psychiatric consultation; and with a third group of 50 women who had been through the menopause and who had experienced signs and symptoms of mild autonomic overactivity but no frank psychoneurotic complaint. The following conclusions are drawn: (1) that the normal menopause involves a mild autonomic lability or overreactivity (dilated pupils, tremors, pallor or blushing, sensitivity to noises, and tendency to perspiration); (2) that the majority of normal women experience during menopause no symptoms which might be interpreted as of a psychiatric nature; (3) that such normal women have never had a psychoneurosis prior to climacterium; (4) that women experiencing psychoneurosis misdiagnosed as menopausal syndrome are found to have been psychoneurotic all along in their lives; and (5) that the psychoneurotic woman merely has her psychoneurotic difficulty exacerbated by the menopause not in a physiogenic but in a psychogenic way as reactions to her morbid interpretations of the termination of her reproductive life.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2639. **Halsted, James A.** (*Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.*) *The management of "soldier's stomach" among combat infantrymen: evaluation of psychiatric and physical factors.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.* 1947, 105, 116-123.—The psychiatric and clinical picture of patients with peptic ulcer and those with chronic nonulcer dyspepsia were compared. The symptoms of the former were much more amenable to physical treatment than were those of the latter. Six per cent of the ulcer group and 80% of the non-ulcer group were judged neurotic, a classification determined by the soldier's ability to adjust to Army conditions. More of the nonulcer group were returned to combat status when treatment was given quickly near the front before the symptoms became fixed.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2640. **Jonsson, Eric.** *Arthralgia due to nervous causes.* *Acta med. scand.*, 1946, 123, 529-539.—Attention is called to cases of "psychogenous arthralgia" observed in women and in military conscripts. Articular pains appear in finger and hand joints and also in joints elsewhere, and an organic basis can not be demonstrated. The prognosis appears to be fairly good, the symptoms often disappearing when the patient learns that there exists no chronic articular rheumatism, that he has not to fear inability to work nor invalidity, and that long and expensive treatment would be unnecessary.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2641. **Kemple, Camilla.** *The Rorschach method in psychosomatic problems. 1. A case of hypertensive cardiovascular disease.* *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1946, 10, 130-139.—The value of the Rorschach method in diagnosing and planning treatment in the psychosomatic disorders is illustrated by a case



report of a 22-year-old man, whose essential hypertension of several years standing was successfully treated by brief psychotherapy. The complete Rorschach protocol with scoring and interpretation is presented.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2642. Malamud, William. (Boston U., Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) The basic concept of psychosomatic medicine. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, No. 15, 124-134.—For reasons of clarity in general education, issue is taken with the notion that psychosomatic medicine is "a new name for an old subject." Rather, correct usage employs an old term (1891) for a rapidly evolving "logical and scientifically valid structure" based upon an integration of the contributions introduced by Freud, Pavlov, Cannon, Kretschmer, Jung, Davenport, Sheldon, the Gestalt theorists, and the psychobiologists. "Specific therapy for specific lesions . . . has no place" in this field. The cornerstone is the recognition of the importance of the person. The histories of 3 cases of gastro-intestinal disturbances are analyzed illustratively.—L. A. Pennington.

2643. Martius, H. Fluchtamenorrhoe. (Escape amenorrhea.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 81.—Several studies have shown that young and healthy women have withstood the rigors of actual warfare only to break down when they escaped from prison camps, were resettled, or forced to migrate. Typical disorders include amenorrhea, excessive fatigue, backaches, spastic obstipation combined with loss of weight, hypoplasia of the uterus, and lividity of the introitus vaginae. These symptoms have been found frequently also among women in labor battalions (50 to 60%), those imprisoned for major crimes (85%), and Jewish internees in concentration camps (100%). Apparently, there is a multiple causation, including: abnormal physical and emotional strain; inadequate nourishment, heat, rest, and clothing; fear, worries, shock, despair, etc. Added to these is an unconscious defense mechanism in the form of a wish to suppress menstruation. In many cases this has become so chronic as to make the woman incapable of conception. Treatment involves the administration of hormones to counteract genital hypoplasia and loss of conceptual capacity; but a lasting cure can come only when populations again have become settled.—J. Deussen.

2644. Nordmeyer, K. Zur Ätiologie der Hyperemesis gravidarum. (The etiology of hyperemesis gravidarum.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 213.—During the past year, 44 abortions were performed in the Women's Clinic in Göttingen. In 26 cases there was a diagnosis of reactive depression, which was made only 8 times in 41 cases of patients who were refused abortions. The author sees no psychogenic factor in hyperemesis gravidarum and maintains that reactive depressions in many cases are little more than neurotic escapes into illness.—J. Deussen.

#### THERAPY AND REHABILITATION

2645. Altshuler, Ira M. (Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Mich.) The case of Horace F.

*Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1946, 368-381.—This is a case study of a catatonic schizophrenic who had been a fine pianist. Insulin, electroshock, prolonged sleep, and occupational therapies had been tried but had failed. However, after 18 months of musical therapy the patient was somewhat improved. Altshuler believes that the compositions of Chopin, Mendelssohn, Grieg, Tchaikowski, Glinka, Field, and Debussy are predominantly feminine. R. Strauss, Haydn, Rubinstein, Bloch, Prokofieff, Bach, Wagner, Beethoven, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Shostakovich are held to have produced masculine compositions, in the main. Masculine, also, are loud sounds; the timbre of the trombone, bass, and trumpet; rhythm; and the march. Feminine are the low and soft sounds; the timbre of the violin, viola, harp, flute, oboe, and French horn; melody; and the intermezzo.—P. R. Farnsworth.

2646. Appel, Kenneth E. Essentials in helping people. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 413-421.—The professional worker who must influence other people constructively often encounters difficulties in which efforts to influence are resisted and blocked. The essentials to be borne in mind by the professional worker in trying to be helpful to others are listed and discussed. The best way of helping people is not usually by means of the ways more commonly tried, but by the attitudes shown by the worker. People are helped by what they experience in their social relationship or contact with the worker.—M. Mercer.

2647. Blackman, Nathan. Psychotherapy in a prison setting. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 558-571.—The psychiatrist's role is to maintain the prisoner's will and ability to carry on in confinement and to bolster and develop his social motivation. Individual psychotherapy eases the inmate through periods of emotional stress, without letting him escape entirely into a state of dependency. Group psychotherapy helps to develop adult social patterns. The possibility of manipulating and developing adult patterns of behavior among a prison population is a challenging one.—M. Mercer.

2648. Bradley, Charles. (Emma Pendleton Bradley Home, East Providence, R. I.) Treatment of the convulsive child in a children's psychiatric hospital. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 76-85.—The author reviews the therapeutic and educational programs in a children's psychiatric hospital which accepts convulsive children, and discusses special medical and personality problems of the epileptic child. The value of having the epileptic child share all the activities of the non-convulsive children is emphasized.—G. S. Speer.

2649. Bruner, R. E. (Children's Rehabilitation Institute, Cockeysville, Md.) Training the cerebral palsied at home. *Crippled Child*, 1947, 24, No. 5, 7-9; 30.—The cerebral palsied child needs to be treated as much as possible in the same manner as the normal child. Problems requiring special

attention are physical health, discipline, eating habits, education, and social contact.—G. S. Speer.

2650. Chappell, Ewin S. The role of the psychiatrist in the United States Disciplinary Barracks. In Lindner, R. M. & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 333-348.—The United States Disciplinary Barracks is a maximum security institution with a normal capacity of about 2,000 inmates. Its main objectives are the rehabilitation and honorable restoration to military service of all those inmates who demonstrate their fitness for further service and the maximum rehabilitation of the remaining inmates so that after discharge they may meet successfully the duties and obligations of good citizens. These objectives are obtained by a well-rounded rehabilitation program. The psychiatrist is primarily concerned with modifying the man himself so that he gains insight regarding himself as well as a new orientation with respect to his proper role in life.—M. Mercer.

2651. Cunningham, James M. Problems in the vocational rehabilitation of persons with psychiatric handicaps. *J. Rehabil.*, 1946, 12, No. 5, 18-22.—In discussing the problems involved in vocational rehabilitation of persons with psychiatric handicaps the author mentions such factors as: reluctance on the part of the mentally handicapped to seek help, attitude of others towards mental disease, lack of properly qualified psychiatrists, and need for closer working relationship between psychiatrist and rehabilitation worker.—L. Long.

2652. Curran, Frank J. Group treatment in rehabilitation of offenders. In Lindner, R. W., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 572-588.—Various types of group psychotherapy used in the treatment of neurotics, psychotics, and delinquents are discussed. The author describes his own experiences using art, drama, and group conferences in treating adolescent delinquents and points out the relation of group to individual therapy. Similar techniques may be used with older offenders, with some modification necessary to fit the particular settings of the incarcerated individuals. 65-item bibliography.—M. Mercer.

2653. Davidoff, Eugene. (Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y.) The treatment of institutionalized epileptic children. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 57-75.—Treatment in a colony possesses some advantages over other types of therapy for defective, antisocial, emotional, mildly handicapped, or uncomplicated epileptic children. Primary advantages are greater freedom and better supervision, protection from emotional tension, occupational and educational programs, greater safety in use of drugs, and a mental-hygiene approach.—G. S. Speer.

2654. Fordham, Michael. A comparative study between the effects of analysis and electrical convulsion therapy in a case of schizophrenia. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 412-421.—The case is reported of a talented young woman in the early

twenties who went through a first schizophrenic episode and recovered without psychiatric help, then had a second episode under Jungian analytic treatment, also recovering. After a third relapse she was given 3 electrically induced convulsions. She reported a dream to her analyst after the convulsive treatment. The interpretation of this dream leads to the conclusion that the shocks produced an adaptation based on an infantile mechanism. This worked against a cure in the sense of becoming whole or individuated, even though the shocks produced a temporary improvement in the patient's social adaptation.—E. R. Hilgard.

2655. Fox, J. Tylor. (Sandstead, Surrey, England.) Residential schools for epileptic children in England. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 86-92.—The major advantage for the epileptic child in admission to a residential school is the psychological one of acceptance by his fellows. The disadvantage is the loss of family life. Every effort should be made to prevent an institutional atmosphere.—G. S. Speer.

2656. Freeman, Walter, & Watts, James W. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Schizophrenia in childhood; its modification by prefrontal lobotomy. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, No. 15, 202-219.—Schizophrenic symptoms exhibited by children are described, and 8 case histories are given both to illustrate the syndrome and to describe the effects of leucotomy. Evaluation based upon 9 cases, operated upon during childhood and adolescence, is summarized as "rather disappointing," the "greatest change" being in facial expressions. The two most successful cases have been followed for 4 years and appear to be making some progress.—L. A. Pennington.

2657. Greenacre, Phyllis. Problems of patient-therapist relationship in the treatment of psychopaths. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 378-383.—The therapist's position in relation to his psychopath patient is even more than ordinarily endowed with the problems reflected from the earlier parent-child relationship of the patient. Long-range goals of treatment are essentially the development in the patient of a better sense of reality and a more useful conscience, the latter including both realistic self-critique and durable ideals. A primary requirement of such fundamental growth is time. Only by knowing the relationship between the patient and his parents or parent-substitutes can the therapist suit his treatment to the real rather than apparent needs of his patient.—M. Mercer.

2658. Keith, Haddow M. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) Observations on the treatment of recurring convulsions: epilepsy. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 52-56.—A follow-up study of 190 patients with idiopathic epilepsy showed that by ketogenic diet 56.1% were favorably influenced, and 37.4% have had no attacks of any kind for periods ranging up to 22 years.—G. S. Speer.

2659. Lennox, W. G. (Children's and Infants' Hosp., Boston, Mass.) Drug therapy for epileptic



children. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 38-48.—Eight different seizure patterns are distinguished, one or more of which may be present in any patient. The variety of available drugs, their effect, and their use in treating the different forms of epilepsy, are described.—G. S. Speer.

2660. Liberson, W. T. Some technical observations concerning brief stimulus therapy. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, No. 15, 72-78.—Brief stimulus therapy (BST), first reported in 1945, aims to decrease "postconvulsive confusion, memory disorders, and EEG changes, thus permitting a decrease of the possibility of brain damage." The technique is described and its uses indicated, along with an emphasis upon the enhanced value of psychotherapy among patients treated earlier by BST rather than by ECT (electric convulsive therapy).—L. A. Pennington.

2661. Lindner, Robert M. The hypnoanalytic technique with prisoners. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 632-640.—The hypnoanalytic technique is indicated where the psychogenic component in disorder is central and where there is offered to therapy a relatively intact ego. The method of hypnoanalysis is briefly sketched. The danger of using suggestion rather than analysis is discussed, and the responsibilities of the therapist are emphasized. Apart from its value for therapy, hypnoanalysis is a research tool which may be used to determine obscure and complex dynamics of crime as well as the psychogenesis of behavior disorders.—M. Mercer.

2662. Lipton, Harry R. Anxiety states and their intramural management. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 499-509.—Very early in life we are all made conscious of our limitations and predisposed to the development of anxiety states, particularly if unduly restrained or if subjected to traumatic experiences. Anxiety states occur probably ten times as frequently among inmates of penal institutions as among civilians. Treatment of anxiety states in prison is best accomplished by individual psychotherapy. Short and superficial therapy is frequently of considerable value. Many cases, however, are in need of a deeper analytic type of therapy. Group psychotherapy probably has much to offer in the treatment of intramural anxiety states. Many of the simpler anxiety states respond favorably to reassurance in the hospital setting. Anxiety states occurring in depressions with marked tension are the most difficult to treat.—M. Mercer.

2663. Peckham, Ralf A. (Mich. Div. Vocat. Rehabil., Lansing, Mich.) A method for the determination of staff needs in an expanding case work agency. *J. Rehabil.*, 1947, 13, No. 1, 13-14; 17.—A 3-week time study was undertaken in order to determine the approximate case load quotas to be borne by field agents working in vocational rehabilitation. It was found that agents working with the physically

disabled should be able to carry 152 different clients a year, whereas agents working with the mentally disabled should be able to carry 66 different clients a year.—L. Long.

2664. Pinanski, Joan. (Mass. Gen. Hosp., Boston.) The vocational problem of the epileptic child. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 105-114.—Many fully employable epileptics are restricted in work because of hazard, laws, and public prejudice. Vocational planning should include evaluation of medical and psychological aspects of the patient, acquaintance with resources for special help, and assistance in working out psychological problems involved in preparing epileptic persons for employment. Two cases are presented.—G. S. Speer.

2665. Post, Katharine F. (Mich. Div. Vocat. Rehabil., Lansing, Mich.) Problems of the individual in making use of available resources. *J. Rehabil.*, 1946, 12, No. 5, 3-8; 32.—Although the legislative provisions which have been made for vocational rehabilitation open almost unlimited opportunities for serving the disabled, it is known that thousands have not been served. The author discusses factors that may prevent persons from making constructive use of such services.—L. Long.

2666. Selling, Lowell S. The extra-institutional treatment of sex offenders. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 226-232.—Outpatient therapy of sexual offenders depends on careful diagnosis to determine the psychological mechanisms and motives, psychotherapy directed toward removal of these causes, and occasional use of endocrine glands as supportive therapy in sexually inadequate persons, even though the sexual inadequacy may exist on a psychological basis.—M. Mercer.

2667. Simon, Benjamin, Holzberg, Jules D., Aaron, Solomon, & Saxe, Carl H. (Mason General Hosp., Brentwood, N. Y.) Group therapy from the viewpoint of the patient. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 156-170.—Patients who had participated in the group therapy programs conducted at Mason General Hospital and who knew they were being discharged from the hospital were given a 17-item questionnaire to determine their reactions to group therapy. Of the group of 141, 19% spontaneously listed group therapy as the most valuable treatment received at the hospital; 10% listed it as the least valuable. The less specific the question regarding the value of group therapy, the greater was the number of patients who found it helpful; 82% reported they had received at least some help, 69% that it helped them understand themselves better, and 50% that it aided their social adjustment. It appears that group therapy is a valuable form of psychotherapy.—L. B. Heathers.

2668. Snyder, William U. (Pennsylvania State Coll., Pa.) A comparison of one unsuccessful with four successful nondirectively counseled cases. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 38-42.—This study compares by statistical and other means one failure and

four successes in nondirective counseling. In the unsuccessful case the counselor employed significantly more the techniques of structuring, asking direct questions, and restating the content of the client's remarks, and significantly less those of interpretation and approval and encouragement. The unsuccessful client used these procedures more often: asking for information, rejecting the counselor's statements, discussing the ending of the series of interviews, and discussing irrelevant material. Reasons for the data are discussed.—S. G. Dulsky.

2669. Train, George J. Pentothal sodium: an aid to penologic psychotherapy. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 641-666.—The major contribution of pentothal narcoanalysis lies in the promise of providing analytical therapy for individuals who ordinarily fail to satisfy the intellectual, cultural, and character reliability requirements for orthodox analysis. On the basis of experiences with 16 extraordinarily resistive prisoners, the author concludes that pentothal gives promise of being a valuable research instrument in penal psychiatry and a time-saving analytical psychotherapy which will prepare the inmate for institutional rehabilitation. Despite the value of pentothal it is no substitute for analysis, for buried complexes must be brought well within the scope of consciousness and thoroughly assimilated. 18 references.—M. Mercer.

2670. Wengraf, Fritz. Brief clinical psychotherapy based on consideration of puberty. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 589-610.—Anomalies of puberty revive old conflicts and reveal their attempted solution in the manifestation of ephemeral psychosomatic symptoms, new in their expression but old as far as causes are concerned. If it is possible to focus the attention of a neurotic woman on features of her puberty she may be faced with an old emotional experience which acted on her as a psychic trauma. Various exogenous factors which upset puberty are mentioned, and psychogenic aspects of various types of menstrual disorders are discussed. Techniques of obtaining the pubertal history are considered.—M. Mercer.

2671. Whilden, Olive A. (Dept. Educ., Baltimore, Md.) The epileptic child and the public school. (Report on the Baltimore project.) *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 99-104.—The development and operation of an educational program for epileptic children in the Baltimore schools is described.—G. S. Speer.

2672. Yannet, Herman. (Southbury Training Sch., Southbury, Conn.) The care of the epileptic child in residential schools in America. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 93-98.—An ideal program for institutional care of the epileptic child is described, and the problems involved in attaining success are indicated. Drug therapy is felt to be a subsidiary part of treatment, the major factor being success in dealing with personality deviations.—G. S. Speer.

## CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND MENTAL HYGIENE

2673. Altable, José Peinado. (5 de febrero, 83, Mexico, D. F.) Rorschach psychodiagnosis in a group of epileptic children. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 22-33.—From a study of 30 cases with the Rorschach materials, it is concluded that epileptics show a characteristic picture: (a) deficient intellectual control over the affective emotional and instinctive spheres; (b) anxiety; (c) aggressiveness; (d) predominantly extrovert reaction type; (e) tendency towards opposition; (f) poor mental efficiency; and (g) slight bradypsychia.—G. S. Speer.

2674. Biach, Robert M. The psychiatric aspects of malingering. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 321-332.—Many minor complaints brought to the attention of the prison physician are malingering, though rarely diagnosed officially as such. Some types of petty malingering are illustrated, and means for diagnosis and treatment are discussed.—M. Mercer.

2675. Bridge, Edward M. (Children's Hosp., Buffalo, N. Y.) Emotional disturbances in epileptic children. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 11-21.—A study of 742 epileptic children, over a period of years, revealed no evidence of personality disorder in 54%, mild disorders in 37%, and severe disorders in 9%. Detailed study of the 65 cases with severe disorders suggests that personality disorders are a central cause of the disease in only a small proportion of epileptic children and that in no case did the personality disorder appear to be solely responsible for the disease. A follow-up study of 472 of the children indicated that the major handicap is the personality disorder, not the seizures or mental retardation. It appears that if epileptic children with mild personality disorders are not given expert care, the psychological problems tend to grow and to become the most serious handicap to normal living.—G. S. Speer.

2676. Carter, James D. (Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Children's expressed attitudes toward their epilepsy. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 34-37.—In the records of 165 epileptic children only 43 case histories contained spontaneous comments about their feeling regarding their condition. More emphasis should be placed on giving these children an opportunity to express their attitudes toward the disease, and these attitudes should be considered in dealing with the child.—G. S. Speer.

2677. Cordish, Hilda. (Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, Baltimore, Md.) Family agency services in meeting the problems of the aged. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1946, 23, 177-185.—Few communities have recognized or prepared to meet the needs of the aged who experience "insecurity, loss of self-confidence and self-respect . . . loneliness, a sense of being unwanted and useless." The agency with which the author is affiliated believes that casework agencies must expand their services to this numerically increasing group. To



the extent that the client has the ability to manage his own affairs, he must be helped to use it in adjusting to his age handicaps. The client should take an active part in his own request for assistance and in the planning to meet his needs. That the case-work relationship may be the only stabilizing and satisfying "constant" in the life of the aged client is a challenge to the agency. Considerations in the provision for medical care, relief, domicile, clothing, etc. are discussed with reference to the individuality of the client. Proper use of leisure time and the importance of adequate diet are among the most neglected problems of the aged.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2678. Deutsch, Felix. Job phobia. *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1947, 28, 131-137.—Discussion of the problems of job phobia clarifies the personality dynamics and behavior patterns of the veteran. Case histories illustrate various factors involved.—*V. M. Stark.*

2679. Doll, Edgar A. (*The Training School, Vineland, N. J.*) Psychometric pitfalls in clinical practice. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 12-20.—This is an address delivered at the University of Pennsylvania, September 3, 1946, at a symposium in honor of 50 years of clinical psychology. The first pitfall for the clinical psychologist to avoid is reduction of his status from clinical psychologist to psychometrician. Other difficulties are the selection of tests that should be used in a given clinical situation, and the interpretation of the validity, reliability, and standardization of the single tests themselves.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

2680. Edmonds, E. P. Treatment of a severe chronic phobic neurosis in general practice. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 393-411.—A phobic neurosis of 30 years' duration was treated for 2½ years, with social recovery. Selections are given from 19 dreams, among over 200 recorded during treatment. The most common dream content was related to the patient's phobias of dead horses and mortuaries. The choice of symbolism is accounted for in relation to "primal scenes" (e.g., the birth of a brother which he may have witnessed) and other sex-connected episodes, including sexual curiosity, guilt over masturbation, and repressed homosexuality. There are some general considerations on the transference and treatment of such a patient under conditions of general practice.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

2681. Futterman, Samuel, & Livermore, Jean B. (*V. A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.*) Putative fathers. *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1947, 28, 174-178.—The fundamental psychology of the putative father is similar to that of the unmarried mother. There is suspicion and distrust of the unloving parent of the same sex and an impulsive identification with that parent, which involves an acting out of Oedipal fantasies.—*V. M. Stark.*

2682. Goldstein, Lillian. (*Jewish Family Service, Brooklyn, N. Y.*) Casework objective of help with psychiatrically disturbed persons. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1946, 23, 166-170.—The author discusses the problem of "the person who is suffering acute emotional disturbance, and who diagnostically is

obviously in need of psychiatric treatment, but resists this and projects the role of psychiatrist on the worker." The client often feels that he has gone just about as far as he can go in seeking help when he brings his problem to the agency case worker. The worker should establish a permissive situation in which the client's fear and anxiety about seeking psychiatric help is reduced. Temporary relief often causes the client to mistake the role of the case worker. The latter must refrain from treatment, clearly distinguish to the client his role and that of the psychiatrist, and enable the client himself to seek psychiatric assistance.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2683. Jellinek, Elvin Morton. Phases in the drinking history of alcoholics: analysis of a survey conducted by the Grapevine, official organ of Alcoholics Anonymous. *Mem. Sect. Alcohol Stud. Yale Univ.*, 1946, No. 5. Pp. 88.—See 20: 4624.

2684. McClure, Agnes G. Reaction types in maladjusted children; some clinical observations with reference to play therapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 389-392.—The 3 main reaction types among maladjusted children are (1) the hysteric, seeking through exaggerated emotional response to evoke answering emotion in others, (2) the obsessional, concerned with things rather than people, avoiding his own emotions and that of others and (3) the labile, with a spontaneous and quick emotional response which becomes satisfied by its own expression. The methods of therapy and the optimum attitude of the therapist will vary according to the type of child receiving therapy.—*E. R. Hilgard.*

2685. Schmidt, E. Über §218. (Legal Code, Section 218.) *Disch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 206.—Whether or not abortion is justifiable should be decided with due consideration of social and psychological factors affecting the mother's welfare. In a decision of the German Supreme Court of 20 years ago, a psychopathological suicidal tendency was recognized as adequate justification for abortion. Accordingly, physicians should be prepared to make a psychological diagnosis before deciding on their course of action.—*J. Deussen.*

2686. Voiland, Alice L., Gundelach, Martha Lou, & Corner, Mildred. Developing insight in initial interviews. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1947. Pp. 54. \$0.60.—Three papers are presented in this pamphlet in explanation of a formulated casework approach that was developed in one agency over a period of several years. The first two papers, entitled "Guiding Principles Defined" and "Guiding Principles Applied," possess a unity of theme and are intended to assist the caseworker in the diagnosis and treatment of people and their problems from the early beginnings of casework. The importance of developing rapport with the client's affect in the first interview is stressed as well as the need for meeting the client on his own ground. Appropriate case histories are cited to illustrate how the application of the suggested principles leads to a good understanding of

the client and how the caseworker's diagnosis may be expanded and tested. The third paper deals with these important features of the initial interview in a particular type of case, namely that of the unmarried mother.—V. M. Staudt.

2687. Wagner, Margaret W. (Benjamin Rose Institute, Cleveland, O.) A plea for the older client. *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1947, 28, 149-153.—A decisive factor in the treatment of the elderly client is the relationship between the client and the worker. It must be based upon the conviction of the individual's worth and on his right to a fitting place in his society.—V. M. Stark.

2688. Williams, Roger J. (U. Texas, Austin, Tex.) The etiology of alcoholism: a working hypothesis involving the interplay of hereditary and environmental factors. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1947, 7, 567-587.—No psychological stresses can make an individual an alcoholic unless he has inherited a metabolic pattern which renders him susceptible. 40 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

[See also abstracts 2563, 2592, 2707, 2737, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2748, 2749, 2759, 2765, 2769, 2777, 2778, 2785, 2811.]

#### PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

2689. Burchard, Edward M. L. (Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic, Boston, Mass.) A ten-year bibliography: Rorschach Research Exchange 1937-1946. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1946, 10, 173-183.—A bibliography arranged alphabetically by author of the 200 articles appearing in the first 10 volumes of the Rorschach Research Exchange.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2690. Cross, Orrin H. Braille edition of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory for use with the blind. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 189-198.—This adaptation of the unabridged MMPI for use with the blind was printed in grade one-and-a-half braille and administered to 50 blind people (25 of each sex), who were divided into two groups on the basis of age. Profile comparisons and item analyses indicate that the inventory probably yields valid results when used with the blind; the validity scales differ little from the norms. The blind groups were significantly different from the normal on only 20 items, and on only 5 of these did the males and females concur. Percentage of abnormal profiles appears to be no greater among the blind than among the seeing, even though the males deviated to a marked degree on the depression, hypomania, psychasthenia, and masculinity-femininity scales.—H. Hill.

2691. Kadinsky, D. (School Hygiene Dept., Hadassah M. O., Jerusalem.) Human whole and detail responses in the Rorschach test. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1946, 10, 140-144.—The relationship of human responses to Erlebnistyp was studied in two matched groups of 25 children age 7 to 13, selected on the basis of high vs. low H%. The following conclusions were reached: "Responses with

human content are representatives of interest in inner life. They have introversive value and show the importance of consciousness and morality for the subject. H% and Erlebnistyp are interrelated. H% in coartated records is a clue to the true Erlebnistyp. Low H% in introverted records shows mental immaturity."—E. M. L. Burchard.

2692. Klopfer, Walter G. (Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.) Personality patterns of old age. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1946, 10, 145-166.—Individual Rorschach tests were given to 50 people over 60 years of age. Of this group, 30 subjects were in a home for the aged, 20 were noninstitutionalized. The two groups were roughly equated for age and socioeconomic background. Age ranges for the total sample was 62 to 93 with a median of 74. Rorschach patterns of the two groups were found to be highly similar. A majority of the subjects showed a Rorschach pattern characterized by (1) intellectual impairment, (2) loosening of intellectual ties to reality, (3) inability to make full use of inner resources, (4) difficulty in forming satisfactory social relationships, and (5) reduction in responsiveness to finer emotional nuances in the environment. Rorschach's 3 "pathognomonic" signs of normal old age were generally confirmed. Four illustrative cases are cited.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2693. Lawshe, C. H., Jr., & Forster, Max H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Studies in projective techniques: I. The reliability of a multiple choice group Rorschach test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 199-211.—Using the split-half technique, analysis of 655 college students' scores on a modified form of the Harrower-Erickson Multiple Choice (Group Rorschach) Test yielded reliability coefficients of .61 for first choice, and .40 for alternate choice scores. After further analysis several scoring revisions were tested on a group of 131 subjects. Results indicate weaknesses in the standard scoring procedure. There is a need of separate male and female scoring keys, a revision of classification items, and an increase in the number of inkblots. A lack of strongly discriminative items was shown, and the intelligence factor added little to score variabilities.—H. Hill.

2694. Lindner, Robert M. (Harlem Lodge, Baltimore, Md.) Content analysis in Rorschach work. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1946, 10, 121-129.—Content analysis had been among the most seriously neglected aspects of Rorschach work. "It is maintained . . . that certain responses reflect basic processes within the personality . . . are eminently characteristic of various diagnostic groupings . . . are clearly indicative, in themselves and as such, of essential motivants and dynamisms." Forty-three such responses are located and described with special reference to their value in differential diagnosis.—E. M. L. Burchard.

2695. McClelland, David C. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) Further application of simplified scoring of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 182-188.—Due to certain questions concerning a previous article (see 19:



450), in which a short method of scoring the BPI was reported, the author checked the population sample of the previous study, the reliability of the short method, and its correlation with the full scores. The correlation between full scores and shortened scores fell below .90 in only one instance; correlations for B1N, B2S, B4D, and F1C were all .94 or above. Reliabilities of the short scores were as high as those of the full scores, and the samples used were shown to be representative.—H. Hill.

2696. Pear, T. H. (U. Manchester, England.) **Personality in its cultural context.** *Bull. John Rylands Libr., Manchr.*, 1946, 30, 71-90.—Into the texture of personality go not merely biological determinants but also milieu influences. To the latter, consisting of natural, cultural, and human environments, is attributed the lion's share in the personality structure. Of the 3 milieu influences the cultural environment in which a human being grows up and has his being is seen as of the greatest significance in the shaping of his personality. Even natural (geo-physical) and human (interpersonal) environments are more or less transformed into a cultural environment. The author illustrates the role of certain elements of man-made cultural environment in the shaping of personality as, for example, class, clothing, manner of speech, and living conditions.—F. C. Sumner.

2697. Rotter, Julian B. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.) & Willerman, Benjamin. **The Incomplete Sentences Test as a method of studying personality.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 43-48.—The authors devised an Incomplete Sentences Test, to be used as a screening device for evaluating adjustment and for measuring improvement in the Army Air Forces convalescent hospitals. Responses are standardized so that relatively untrained scorers may be employed. Validity and reliability coefficients are satisfactory.—S. G. Dulsky.

[See also abstracts 2597, 2629, 2673, 2748, 2752, 2786.]

#### GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Aesthetics)

2698. Eaton, Walter H. (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) **Alternative meanings of adjustment.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 75-81.—"In general, two broad definitions of adjustment are most frequently employed—sometimes explicitly, more often implicitly—in sociological inquiry. These definitions may be called the *attitudinal* and the *functional*. . . . The attitudinal definition states that the success of the individual's adjustment—and therefore the degree of his maladjustment—is determined by the extent to which he expresses himself as satisfied or dissatisfied with the manner of life he has adopted. . . . The functional definition of adjustment asserts that adjustment is best when the individual's behavior apart from his attitudes toward it, most nearly conforms to the norms and expectations of

the society to which he belongs. . . . One of the principal tasks of adjustment research is to explore the correlations of attitude and functions in the adjustment process. Until these relationships have been clearly ascertained, there would seem to be little hope of answering the two grave questions: to what extent are the individuals in our society content or discontent?—and under what circumstances do these attitudes arise?"—H. H. Nowlis.

2699. Grafton, Thomas Hancock. (Mary Baldwin Coll., Staunton, Va.) **The sociology of right and wrong.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 86-95.—Crucial aspects of the sociology of right and wrong are set forth in 5 theorems which define right and wrong as functions of acts in progress and state the relation of these acts to each other, to social control, and to personal and social change. Additional considerations and questions are presented in "a catechism of right and wrong"—a series of 13 questions and answers which serves "to clarify our theory and dramatize its implications."—H. H. Nowlis.

2700. Harper, Robert A. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.) **Is conformity a general or a specific behavior trait?** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 81-86.—On the basis of the analysis of an inventory of the beliefs of 504 subjects concerning 25 social situations, it is tentatively concluded that "conformity and non-conformity, at least at the paper and pencil level, tend to be specific responses to particular situations rather than general behavior patterns." Subjects included male students of a large state university, conscientious objectors, male students at a Catholic university, incoming male inmates of a Federal reformatory, and female students of a small state university. Results for the various groups indicate a greater cross-sectional consistency of responses for the women and the conscientious objectors and a greater tendency toward conformity with increasing age, with childhood backgrounds of rural community living, and with farming occupations of fathers for male respondents. "The foregoing conclusions, like the technique on which they are based, are to be viewed with skepticism. They are offered however as suggestive of research possibilities which could be of considerable worth in providing us with empirical data concerning conforming and nonconforming behavior in a variety of institutional situations."—H. H. Nowlis.

2701. Hughes, Charles W. (Hunter Coll., New York.) **Rhythm, medicine and health; a historical survey.** *Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1946, 350-355.—Beliefs as to the effects of musical rhythms on health are described. The evidence comes largely from records of times long past.—P. R. Farnsworth.

2702. Hungerland, Helmut. **Selective current bibliography, January 1, 1946–November 1, 1946.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1947, 5, 208-228.—A number of fields are covered in this bibliography including that of psychological aesthetics.—P. R. Farnsworth.

2703. Hungerland, Helmut. **Suggestions for procedure in art criticism.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1947, 5, 189-195.—The thesis is defended that art principles are

generalized personal preferences. Hence, criteria of universal validity are unthinkable. Hungerland suggests (1) that art objects be arranged in classes, (2) that standards be developed which are relevant to these classes, and (3) that the objects be criticized within these classes.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2704. Lewinsky, Hilde. *Psychological aspects of cooking for oneself.* *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 378-383.—The problem of the woman who lives alone is considered. The objections to preparing meals for oneself are (1) time, (2) work, and (3) vanity, e.g., spoiling hands. These all apply as well to cooking for others, however, so something additional is involved. This is the relationship of cooking and eating to anal and oral symbolism. "One is alone, one feels self-indulgent, and therefore guilty, one does the job hurriedly and there are often feelings of disgust."—*E. R. Hilgard.*

2705. Liber, B. (65 West 95th Street, New York, N. Y.) *Minds and movies.* *Med. Rec. N. Y.*, 1947, 160, 238-239.—Psychiatric and even medical problems are portrayed in a distorted, exaggerated, and misleading manner by the movies with a consequent actual disservice to the general public.—*M. H. Erickson.*

2706. Link, Henry C. (*Psychological Corp., New York.*) *The Psychological Barometer of Public Attitudes.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 129-139.—This survey, representing the opinions of a cross section of the urban population in 124 towns and cities, involved 5,000 individuals questioned by 460 interviewers under the direction of 121 psychologists. The answers of these people to 7 questions (of 30 developed during pilot studies) on Americanism are reported. The questions or issues follow: (1) are unions and the closed shop good Americanism? (2) should all races have equal job opportunities? (3) the individual vs. the state; (4) is private capitalism good Americanism? (5) the public reverses itself on the OPA; (6) the standard of living under inflationary conditions; and (7) the diminishing prospects for peace.—*H. Hill.*

2707. Lowman, Charles LeRoy, & Seidenfeld, Morton A. (*Orthopedic Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif.*) (*National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, New York.*) *A preliminary report of the psychosocial effects of poliomyelitis.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 30-37.—Psychological problems were studied in a group of 203 male and 234 female patients over the age of 16 who had undergone treatment for infantile paralysis. Statistics are presented under the topics: physical factors, vocational factors, and social adjustment. Of great importance to psychological adjustment is the degree of apparency of the deformity.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

2708. Pepinsky, Abe. (*Haverford Coll., Haverford, Pa.*) *The nature of rhythmic response.* *Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1946, 321-329.—After a critical review of the most important psychological literature on rhythm, Pepinsky states that the data he has gathered throw doubt on the earlier notion

that periodic pitch variation has no rhythm-producing influence.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2709. Schultzer, Bernt. *Collectivism viewed in a psychological light.* *Theoria*, 1946, 12, 69-90.—The author points out that just as the feeling of one individual for another leads to an exaggeration of this person's peculiarity, so will a collectivistic feeling, that is, one directed towards a number of people, lead to an exaggeration of the uniformity among the members of the collective unit which is the object of the feeling. Among the examples discussed are the feeling towards Nazi Germany and the feeling of the industrialist towards the workers whose output he intends to standardize. It is suggested as a political postulate that our collective attitude towards men should to the greatest possible extent be "moderately" collectivistic, that is, "combined with an all-round individualistic feeling towards the individuals of the collective unit in question." Finally, the relations between a collective unit and its subunits are discussed.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

2710. Seashore, Carl E. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.*) *In search of beauty in music; a scientific approach to musical esthetics.* New York: Ronald Press, 1947. Pp. xvi + 389. \$4.50.—"Advanced students of music and psychology, music teachers, educators, professional musicians, and general readers interested in the scientific approach to the understanding and appreciation of beauty in music" are those for whom this volume was designed. Seashore's book is an attempted integration of the interpretive and popular articles he has written over the years (each chapter has appeared before in part or in whole). The book has 5 sections which are concerned mainly with the researches of the University of Iowa laboratory and with Seashore's conclusions about graduate training in the fine arts, the future of musical instruments, and a variety of other topics.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2711. Taylor, Carl C. (*U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*) *Sociology and common sense.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 1-9.—"Social discovery is a product of the knowledge of persons living on many levels of experience. Intellectuals play important, but not the only, roles in such discovery. Men of common sense, quite often unconsciously, also have played leading roles in every phase of the evolution of social knowledge." The need of men of common sense, who live by the relationships and processes which seek to analyze, understand, and explain, is to know and understand the process of social discovery; the great need of sociologists is for laboratories in which to study living human relations. Such laboratories "can be established by men of common sense, who operate or influence these laboratories as a means of attaining goals which are not per se scientific, joining hands with social scientists whose goals are careful objective analysis for science's sake." Discussions of the above address by R. Redfield and S. A. Stouffer are appended.—*H. H. Nowlis.*



2712. Underwood, Roy. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing, Mich.) *The human response to music. Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1946, 356-359.—The author presents a brief survey of the alleged effects of music on muscular energy, breathing, pulse, blood pressure, cerebral circulation, Berger rhythm, body chemistry, metabolism, and pain.—P. R. Farnsworth.

2713. Waters, Edward N. (Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.) *Report of the committee on library resources. Proc. Music Teach. nat. Ass.*, 1946, 455-466.—This annual report contains a section of books and articles on the psychology of music.—P. R. Farnsworth.

2714. Weigand, J. J. (Junior High Sch., Lawrence, Kan.) *The scientific approach to music teaching; a report on some of the results and applications of research in music education. Music Educators J.*, 1946-47, 33, No. 2, 32-34; 60-64; No. 3, 46-49.—A review of the studies in music teaching with special attention to the availability of the published materials, the measurement of capacity, and the reading of music is followed by a 33-item bibliography. Further topics for which the most important experiments are described include pitch deficiency, children's ability to sing, the teaching of instrumental music, memorization, stage fright, and musical meanings.—P. R. Farnsworth.

2715. Zipf, George Kingsley. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *The  $\frac{P_1 P_2}{D}$  hypothesis: on the intercity movement of persons. Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 677-686.—"In the present paper we have briefly set forth (1) the theoretical reasons for expecting that the inter-community movement of goods (by value) and of persons between any two communities,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , that are separated by an easiest transportation-distance,  $D$ , will be directly proportionate to the product,  $P_1 \times P_2$ , and inversely proportionate to the distance,  $D$ . And we have also (2) presented data for the number of passengers and also for the amount of their aggregate fares (except for airways) for, A, Highway (public bus) travel, B, Railway-travel, and C, Airway-travel. The Highway data approximated our expected curve with considerable closeness. Though the Railway data revealed an unmistakable rectilinear correlation between our factors, the slope was greater than that anticipated theoretically; reasons were presented for the deviation of the slope for railway passengers during the depressed year, 1933. The Airway data also revealed a correlation even for the early year of its development, 1933, though the variation was considerable. These data will be treated further and in greater detail in connection with other sets of data in the writer's forthcoming book, *The Principle of Least Effort*."—V. Nowlis.

#### METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS

2716. Carnap, Rudolf. (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) *Meaning and necessity; a study in semantics and modal logic.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press,

1947. Pp. viii + 210. \$5.00.—A new method of symbolic logic for analyzing and describing the meanings of linguistic expressions is developed. The traditional method of the name-relation which considers each expression as a name of a concrete or abstract entity leads to numerous difficulties. These difficulties can be avoided by the new method which takes an expression as possessing an extension and an intension. A new way of defining L-terms (for example, "L-true" means "logically true") is suggested. This new semantical method is applied to the theory of modalities, such as necessity, possibility, etc. (See also 16: 2755).—F. Heider.

2717. Guttman, Louis. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.), & Suchman, Edward A. *Intensity and a zero point for attitude analysis. Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 57-67.—Assuming that a selected series of questions is scalable, it is meaningful to rank respondents from high to low on the attitude universe being studied, and it is possible to determine the intensity with which an attitude is held—in this instance by asking "How strongly do you feel about this?" after each attitude question. "This intensity measurement is found to be a U or J shaped function of the content scale. . . . As one moves down the content scale, intensity of feeling decreases until a point is reached where intensity of feeling begins to increase again. This point is invariant for any single attitude area and regardless of the sample of attitude questions used will always divide the population into the same proportion with positive and negative opinions. Thus this cutting point is both invariant and objective." Inadequacies of the technique of measuring intensity result in a large amount of variance around the curve. "However, crude as it is, the present technique does work and has been used successfully in many instances."—H. H. Nowlis.

2718. Hart, Hornell. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *Measuring degrees of verification in sociological writings. Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 103-113.—"In seeking to develop a practicable method of measuring, as accurately as feasible, the degrees of verifiability attained in sociological articles and books, experiments have been made through which readily recognizable and statistically significant indicators have been identified and incorporated in a workable rating technique. The resulting method is based upon the classification of articles in sociological journals, and of randomly selected sentences from those articles."—H. H. Nowlis.

2719. Homans, George C. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *A conceptual scheme for the study of social organization. Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 13-26.—On the basis of existing facts and theories of social organization the author presents a conceptual scheme, the components of which are individuals and 3 elements or determinants of the behavior of individuals in groups: operations, sentiments, and interactions. These elements of social behavior are mutually dependent in two systems, called primary and secondary systems, which are in turn mutually dependent in the total social system.—H. H. Nowlis.

2720. McNemar, Quinn. (Stanford U., Calif.) Response to Crespi's rejoinder and Conrad's reply to appraisal of Opinion-Attitude Methodology. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 171-176.—A response is made to the points raised by Crespi (see 21: 1181) and by Conrad (see 21: 1179) to McNemar's earlier article (see 20: 4703).—S. Ross.

#### CULTURES AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

2721. Alt, Herschel. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) Jewish education and social adjustment. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1947, 23, 276-284.—Institutional or foster home care of Jewish children should provide Jewish as well as secular education. The child needs to identify with the culture of his parents, consequently Jewish values in relation to the norms of the larger community should be imparted to the child. Both authoritarian parental control and failure to provide the child with an understanding and the meaningfulness of Jewish differences lead to conflict and to rejection of the parents, especially the father, or of Jewishness, or of both. The author believes that desire for intermarriage with non-Jewish persons represents an attempt, stemming from persistent conflict, to reject Jewishness. Parents "must have resolved their own conflicts about being Jews . . . otherwise, they cannot positively express Jewishness in their own lives." Consequences of stressing the negative rather than the positive values of Jewishness and the therapeutic value of the latter are illustrated in a case history.—J. C. Franklin.

2722. Atwood, J. Howell, Hardy, Arthur W., & Pence, Owen E. The racial factor in Y.M.C.A.'s; a report on Negro-white relationships in twenty-four cities. New York: Association Press, 1946. Pp. xii + 194. \$2.25.—A summarization is presented of 249 original interviews conducted with community and Y.M.C.A. leaders and reported by the senior author. Evaluation and appraisal is topically arranged in chapters: I. Administration; II. Membership Services and Privileges; III. Personnel Considerations; IV. Community Attitudes and Practices; V. Community Attitudes toward the Y.M.C.A. In conclusion the authors have prepared an *Agenda for Advance*, in which it is emphasized that achievement of interracial integration is the result of planning rather than concession or acquiescence. Liberals and Negroes are increasingly critical of the maintenance and perpetuation of exclusive or segregated services. Y.M.C.A.'s have been dilatory in assuming responsibility for sound improvement in race relations. Existing practices and attitudes of the majority of local autonomous units show "a decided lack of knowledge of social strategy and social ethics in dealing with the matter of race." The interracial goals of the national organization, the times, and the Christian avowal of the movement require providing services on a nonsegregated, all-inclusive basis.—J. C. Franklin.

2723. Burma, John H. (Pomona Coll., Claremont, Calif.) Humor as a technique in race conflict. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 710-715.—Humor is

discussed as a technique for gaining ascendancy or temporary advantage in race conflict. Examples are given of jokes by whites and by Negroes.—V. Nowlis.

2724. Davis, Allison (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.), & Havighurst, Robert J. Social class and color differences in child-rearing. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 698-710.—"The study consisted of holding guided interviews with mothers of young children, recording their responses on a schedule, and making a statistical analysis of the data from the schedules. . . . There were fifty mothers in each of four groups, white middle class, white lower class, Negro middle class, and Negro lower class." All were residents of Chicago; most had children in nursery schools. Five women were trained in several sessions with the authors for the taking of the interview, which consisted of 3 main parts: (a) data on child rearing, (b) the mother's expectations and regimen for the child, and (c) socioeconomic data. The conclusions were as follows: (1) there are significant class and color differences in child-rearing practices; (2) middle-class parents regardless of color are more rigorous in their training for feeding and cleanliness and expect their children to take responsibilities earlier; (3) Negroes are more permissive than whites in feeding and weaning, but more rigorous in toilet training; and (4) class differences were more conspicuous than color differences. There is discussion of the results in relation to two interacting components in personality formation, the cultural and the individual habit systems.—V. Nowlis.

2725. Dushkin, Alexander M. (Jewish Educ. Comm., New York.) Personal values in Jewish education. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1947, 23, 285-290.—Jewish education places much emphasis on group values to the neglect of individual development. Personal values deserve consideration beyond the "defensive" and "protective" goals of eliminating feelings of inferiority, self-hate, and self-depreciation. Jewish education should help the Jew identify with his historic traditions, enable him to empathize with Jews scattered around the world, heighten aesthetic sensitivity to Jewish culture, and create fellowship by participation in religious rites and customs. Moreover, it should aid him in developing a personal philosophy. Jewish education should be reviewed in the light of such criteria and modified to achieve these goals. It is not to be expected, however, that standardization of training will become complete, since it is a matter of differing personal opinion as to what is regarded as the "ideal American Jewish person."—J. C. Franklin.

2726. Haynes, George Edmund. The clinical approach to race relations; how to promote interracial health in your community. New York: The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Department of Race Relations, 1946. Pp. 36. \$0.35.—Detailed suggestions are made for organizing and conducting community clinics to reduce racial tensions. The training of recognized community leaders is the purpose of the clinics where local



problems and resources are analyzed and solutions are formulated for reducing racial frictions.—G. K. Morlan.

2727. Inman, W. S. *Styes, barley and wedding rings. Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 331-338.—Decoctions of barley, or barleycorn, have been used in the treatment of styes in many societies ancient and modern. The word for barley and that for stye has the same root in many languages, including Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, Magyar, Czech, German, and Arabic. The usual explanation is that of a picturesque resemblance of the stye among the eyelashes to the grain in the hairy head of barley. The author believes there to be a deeper significance, however, the stye being associated with an unusual concern over matters of birth. The symbolic connection is suggested by a widespread practice of charming away styes by means of a wedding ring.—E. R. Hilgard.

2728. Lewin, Kurt. *Psychological problems in Jewish education. Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1947, 23, 291-296.—The building of multiple loyalty to the various groups to which a person belongs is the fundamental task of Jewish education. The problem of avoiding internal conflict in the process is common to Jews and non-Jews alike, though underprivileged groups are more handicapped in achieving integrated multiple loyalties. Radke's study of two groups of Jews, university students and Zionists, showed the former believed Jews had 50% more negative characteristics than positive, while the latter showed an over-all positive balance. The first group more often than the latter exhibited unfavorable attitudes toward Jewish education. The author generalizes that "... a Jew who gets nothing positive from his being Jewish, or for whom the only positive side is meaningless and valueless belongingness is not a very happy one." To meet the need Jewish education must move from the "level of well-sounding generalities" to dealing with specific daily problems; it must also be "warm and joyous, something that the child is glad to accept rather than is compelled to go through with, and against which he inwardly rebels."—J. C. Franklin.

2729. Lewis, Nolan D. C. (*Columbia U. Med. Sch., New York*). *Impressions of the psychological factors in Nazi ideology. Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, No. 15, 64-71.—War, a mass psychosis, has numerous causes, chief among which are repressed aggressive tendencies of national units. National Socialism is analyzed briefly from this viewpoint with the conclusion that the German people have responded as they were taught rather than as sadists. Positive suggestions are made for the prevention of future wars.—L. A. Pennington.

2730. Loomis, Charles P. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing, Mich.*), & Beegle, J. Allan. *The spread of German Nazism in rural areas. Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 724-734.—This study is based on findings of the Morale Division of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey and is concerned with the

fact that "in the provinces studied, Nazism was espoused and firmly supported by the Protestant, middle-class rural element." Three working hypotheses are developed and checked: (1) "Elements of Nazism became entrenched among those rural, middle-class-controlled areas whose residents were suffering most acutely from economic insecurity and anxiety accompanying loss of social solidarity;" (2) "groups or individuals lacking active participation in large-scale, dynamic political and religious organizations were predisposed to become Nazis;" and (3) "during the periods of rapid change in rural areas, Nazism made its greatest inroads into groups whose basic value orientation had been obtained in small-scale primary groups and whose experience with large-scale, bureaucratic affiliations was insignificant."—V. Nowlis.

2731. Treudley, Mary Bosworth. (*Wellesley Coll., Mass.*) *An ethnic group's view of the American middle class. Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 715-724.—"This paper is based on five years of field work carried on by undergraduates at Wellesley College in connection with a course in American ethnic groups. . . . The students came in contact with some two or three hundred Armenian-Americans, chiefly of the first and second generation, living in the Boston metropolitan area. Interviews were of same length, ranging from one to five hours. . . . The informants were chiefly selected from that section . . . which has made a more or less successful adjustment to middle class status." The data are discussed in relation to 5 groups of unit social systems (family, church, occupation, extrafamilial intimacy systems, and formal associations) "which present significant choices to the ethnic." The data on social participation are contrasted to those of Child for Italians in New Haven.—V. Nowlis.

#### SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2732. Bloch, Edith. (*Jewish Child Care Assn., New York*). *The study of prospective foster homes as a process. Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1946, 23, 136-148.—The agency worker and the applicant should jointly go through the process of homestudy. When the homestudy is characterized by participation of both agency worker and applicant, the agency can best "know" the foster family and appraise its ability to co-operate with the agency and care for a child under its supervision. Moreover, the family comes to "know" the agency, prospective foster parents acquire effective understanding of their function and relate positively with the agency. Emphasis is one-sided when only the applicant is studied. Homestudy should so be conducted that the applicant is equally free to reject the agency as the agency has traditionally been in a position to reject the prospective foster family. Tentativeness, mutuality, and minimization of "red tape" are essential to fruitful homestudy. An illustrative case report with analytical comment is included.—J. C. Franklin.

2733. Komarovskiy, Mirra. (*Barnard Coll., New York.*) The voluntary associations of urban dwellers. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 686-698.—"This is a study of organized group affiliations of 2,223 adult residents of New York City. The study is focused on class differences but it also contains some data on sex, religions, and other factors in extent and pattern of participation." A one-page questionnaire calling for a list of all organizations, clubs, unions, churches, and other societies to which the respondent belonged was distributed to over 7,000 adults at their place of work in 1934-1935. The final sample included individuals in the unskilled, skilled, white-collar, professional, and business classes. The most important single result was that "in the bulk of the city's population, the unaffiliated persons constituted a majority." In the working classes, 60% of the men and 88% of the women did not have a single organized group affiliation. In the white-collar group, 53% of the men and 88% of the women were without affiliation. Affiliation increases with economic status. The frequency and pattern of affiliation is analyzed with respect to the given variables, and that of economic depression. There is discussion of these results and those of similar studies, and of needed research.—V. Nowlis.

2734. Landis, Judson T. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing, Mich.*) Length of time required to achieve adjustment in marriage. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1946, 11, 666-677.—"This is a report of a study of married people designed to gain information on the number of months or years it takes to arrive at an adjustment in marital relationships" in 6 areas. Nine hundred students were asked to send copies of a 4-page questionnaire to parents or friends with a request for anonymous, independent replies from each spouse. Less than 1% of the spouses in the 409 responding couples classified their marriages as unhappy or very unhappy. Adjustment in sex relations required the most time, while associating with mutual friends the least time. The 4 other areas, spending family income, social activities and recreation, in-law relationships, and religion in the home, were ranked in that order with respect to time required for adjustment. "There was a very close relationship between length of time to adjust in marriage and the happiness of the marriage. If the couples failed to work out adjustment in two or more areas, they classified their marriage as average or unhappy." It is emphasized that this is a study of relatively successful marriages in a limited population, namely, the parents of college students.—V. Nowlis.

2735. Leichter, Elsa. (*Jewish Family Service, New York.*) Family agency service in relation to marital problems. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1946, 23, 157-166.—Growing awareness of the psychological life of both the individual and family has drawn the family agency into helping with personal problems. In marital counseling the function of the agency is to assist the husband and wife in attaining a tenable ground in dealing with their problem. Both partners

must participate in, and accept responsibility for, agency contacts. When the marital partners relate positively to the agency, the introduction of specifics, e.g., time limits, appointments, fees, and the delimitation of the role of the case worker, averts loss of client self-esteem and stimulates self-initiated progress. In subsequent contacts, which should modify unrealistic hopes, fears, and desires, the case worker helps each partner least painfully to recognize his own role in the marriage problem. Resistance and negativism will occur in the process and must be skillfully handled by the case worker. No third party or agency can solve the clients' problem, but the marital partners may through casework be brought to a constructive understanding of their differences which will promote favorable and harmonious growth and change.—J. C. Franklin.

2736. Tomlinson, Charles G. (*Public Health Dept., Luton, England.*) Families in trouble; an enquiry into problem families in Luton. Luton: Gibbs, Bamforth, 1946. Pp. 43. 3s. 6d.—A survey of social problem families residing in Luton, a young, expanding industrial town 30 miles northwest of London, is presented. Social problem families are defined as those who for reasons primarily unconnected with old age, accident, misfortune, illness, or pregnancy, require a substantially greater degree of supervision and help over longer periods than is usually provided by existing social agencies. The problem families are much larger than the average Luton family, due in part to early marriages. While their economic circumstances are below the general level, distress is not so widespread as might be expected. The degree of mental backwardness among children, while greater than in the school population as a whole, is not unduly high, and the proportion of epilepsy and mental disorder is negligible. Delinquency, overcrowding, uncleanness, and bad management are common. The chapter on factors creating the problem family includes a discussion of the nature-nurture controversy. The author concludes: "There is not sufficient evidence to prove the existence of a static social problem group in Luton which could be categorized by criteria independent of the survey definition," and makes a plea for an aggressive dynamic attack on the problem as a pilot study by a volunteer organization using the methods of the Pacifist Service Units. 21 references.—V. Goertzel.

2737. Waelder, Elsie M. (*Family Society, Philadelphia, Pa.*) Casework with marital problems. *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1947, 28, 168-174.—In any marriage counseling case, the approach should include establishing the facts in the case, recognizing the current problem, and understanding the client's needs. The treatment should consist of assistance with external factors only, or a combination of such assistance with an insight method depending upon the client's capacity to use particular kinds of help.—V. M. Stark.



## SOCIAL ACTION

2738. Davis, Helen, E. *The Y.M.C.A. and public recreation, informal education, and leisure-time programs; a study of relationships.* New York: Association Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 196. \$2.25.—A study of the leisure-time, especially recreational, activities of some 60 city Y.M.C.A.'s. City recreation is increasing and largely municipally supported. There is a functional division between public recreation which handles large groups more effectively and private agencies whose work is most promising in character-building group work in small clubs. There is more than ample room for development of both in large cities. The author finds that in carrying out such programs no intrinsic interagency conflict need result. The study reveals that group workers are uncertain, insecure, and defensive due both to their differences in "training, outlook, and objectives," and public and professional confusion concerning their status. The pressing need for dynamic interagency co-operation in meeting the totality of the community's recreational needs is emphasized. This requires general public participation and partnership in the affairs of social agencies. Moreover, the goal cannot be attained until the common concept of joint action rises above the "comity" level of interagency relationships. The last chapter is a detailed statement by a National Y.M.C.A. Review Committee on the implications of the study for the "policy and strategy of Y.M.C.A.'s."—J. C. Franklin.

2739. Grassé, P. P. *Société animale et effet de groupe.* (Animal society and group effect.) *Experientia*, 1946, 2, 77-82.—Recent experimental studies are reviewed which bear upon the nature of the influence of the invertebrate animal group upon the individual animal. The most crucial methodology of these studies involves a comparison of the action of larvae brought up in isolation with action of larvae of the same species brought up in the group. Two kinds of effects are noted: (1) *mass effect*, which may be either beneficial or harmful and which is due to a modification of the physico-chemical medium by the massed population; (2) *group effect*, induced chiefly by sensorial stimuli from many or even a few individuals and partaking of the nature of social facilitation, correlation, and coordination.—F. C. Sumner.

2740. MacIver, R. M. [Ed.] (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Unity and difference in American life; a series of addresses and discussions.* New York: Harper, 1947. Pp. 168. \$2.00.—This is the third volume in a series of addresses on group relations sponsored by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies. The general topic is national unity as it is affected by group differences and group divisions. The contributors and their special topics are: L. Finkelstein, three paths to the common good; A. Nevins, the rise of an American culture; L. K. Frank, what common ground has America won; E. F. Frazier, the racial issue; V. Stefansson, the ethnic issue; E. Ginzberg, the economic issue; R. W. Sock-

man, the religious issue; C. R. Miller, what the schools can do; G. W. Johnson, what the press can do; E. L. Bernays, what business can do; W. H. Hamilton, what the courts can do; R. M. MacIver, what we all can do.—V. Nowlis.

2741. Mills, John. *The engineer in society.* New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1946. Pp. xix + 196. \$2.50.—The application of the method of science is the last hope of our civilization, and no class can apply it better than the scientists and engineers, who have already learned how in studying the physical relationships of our universe. The political importance of scientists and engineers in the atomic age is emphasized. This book is the outgrowth of the author's 45 years experience in university teaching, research engineering, personnel work, and research publications, and includes chapters describing the sort of people engineers are, salary curves, and the art of lucid and persuasive exposition.—M. Siegel.

[See also abstracts 2540, 2585, 2607, 2614, 2696, 2794, 2795, 2810, 2817.]

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

2742. Abel, Theodora M. *The unstable subnormal girl in an institution.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 208-225.—There is always a minority group among institutionalized subnormal girls which remains as maladjusted in the institution as in the community. Behavior patterns of these emotionally unstable girls range from those which may be roughly characterized as delinquent to those that are more highly psychopathological. The use of psychological techniques in analyzing individual problems is discussed, as are methods of treatment and various types of institutions.—M. Mercer.

2743. Bergler, Edmund. *Applications of the "mechanism of orality" in neurosis and criminosis.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 611-631.—Confusion in criminal psychology results from the failure to differentiate between the variable and constant factors in criminal actions. The variable factor explains the unconscious contents of a criminal action. The constant factor, the mechanism of criminosis, refers to the motor act executing the results of the variable factor. A mechanism closely approaching the mechanism of criminosis is seen in orally regressed neurotics. These patients unconsciously construct frustrating situations giving themselves the alibi of defense-aggression and producing the conscious pleasure of self-pity. A detailed differential diagnosis of the mechanisms of orality and criminosis is presented. It is untrue that everyone is a potential criminal. Rather, criminality presupposes *specific* childhood conflicts and their insolubility. No punishment prevents crime because the unconscious calculation on punishment is an integral part of the crime.—M. Mercer.

2744. Brancale, Ralph. The classification clinic in a correctional institution. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 35-50.—The classification clinic is the functional unit of the psychiatric program in a correctional institution. The clinic strives to obtain complete knowledge of the mental workings of the inmate and to formulate a plan of treatment based upon this knowledge. Improvement in classification technique is advisable and possible and will ultimately contribute to a better understanding of etiology and treatment. Reactions to confinement are discussed as well as the difficulties in therapy due to the prison situation. The research phase of psychiatry in prison work has been greatly neglected and has much to contribute to understanding development of mental disease.—*M. Mercer.*

2745. Branon, A. Brooks. The social structure of a criminal unit of a psychiatric hospital. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 349-359.—Male criminal psychotics of the state of Maryland are segregated at Spring Grove State Hospital in Baltimore. The source of the patients, the charges against them, and the treatment facilities available are briefly described. Particular stress is laid on the interpersonal relationships which spontaneously emerge. Social groups which help to stabilize the situation form here as elsewhere. Interpersonal relationships would be improved if mental defectives and psychopaths were excluded.—*M. Mercer.*

2746. Bromberg, Walter. Antagonism to authority among young offenders. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 452-462.—Operation of basic emotional forces in those resisting punishment can be seen clearly in prison because the emotional atmosphere has certain resemblances to emotional forces in the offender's earlier home environment. Antagonism among young offenders in prison demonstrates that the roots of the problem of unreasonable antagonism lie in the early home environment and the relationship between father and son. The reality position of those in authority is confused with the individual's emotional "image" of parental discipline and punishment. It is vital that the guards and sentries as well as the trained penal workers should be aware of the emotional interplay involved. Otherwise, there will be no lessening of antagonisms that occur individually or in groups among perverse personalities, and, therefore, no helpful results to the prisoner from his experience with authority.—*M. Mercer.*

2747. Cain, Leo F. (U. Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.), & Richmond, Mark S. The success and failure of 926 naval offenders. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1947, 37, 390-407.—Various factors relating to the success and failure of 926 Navy general court-martial prisoners restored to duty under wartime conditions are discussed. Among the significant conclusions

reached were the following: (1) a greater percentage of men restored to duty from retraining commands succeeded than those restored to duty from other types of confinement; (2) length of sentence has no bearing on eventual success or failure; and (3) men whose last duty was aboard ship tend to be better risks to duty than those who have not had such duty. Suggestions are made with respect to the consideration of future cases for restoration duty and in the direction of further research on this problem.—*V. M. Stark.*

2748. Eliasberg, Wladimir. Repentance and remorse in rehabilitation. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 463-480.—Phenomena such as repentance and remorse cannot be studied without unusual difficulty because the true conflict to which repentance should refer could not be provoked experimentally. Advantages and disadvantages of the questionnaire method with prison populations are considered. The values of the older literature of biographies and memoirs are pointed out. The use of modern psychometric techniques and the possibilities of group treatment are discussed. 64-item bibliography.—*M. Mercer.*

2749. Floch, Maurice. (Detroit House of Correction, Plymouth, Mich.) Imprisoned abnormal drinkers: application of the Bowman-Jellinek classification schedule to an institutional sample. Part I. Review and analysis of data. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1947, 7, 518-566.—In this study 276 male abnormal drinkers were interviewed by the author in the Detroit House of Correction between 1933 and 1944. Social and psychiatric aspects of the backgrounds and behaviors of stupid drinkers and of discordant drinkers are reviewed. Average IQ of stupid drinkers was 64.95, and that of discordant drinkers was 94.63.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2750. Foxe, Arthur N. Classification of the criminotic individual. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 24-34.—Classifications found most practical in prison work are administrative, psychiatric, maturational (partially causal), and psychoanalytical (for guidance in therapy). Each type of classification is briefly discussed.—*M. Mercer.*

2751. Giles, Francis T. The juvenile courts; their work and problems. London: Allen & Unwin, 1946. Pp. 131. 6s. The author defends the so-called "lenient" approach which the modern juvenile-court procedure follows. He concludes from his years as Chief Clerk of the London Juvenile Courts that, while the problem of juvenile delinquency is not to be minimized, it is not as great as many people fear. The author examines official criminal statistics and concludes that the rise of delinquency is caused by the increase of opportunities for the child to break the law. Chapters are devoted to the difficulties encountered by the juvenile court and to suggestions aimed at lightening and improving the court's work.—*R. D. Weitz.*



2752. Goitein, P. Lionel. Character assay in delinquency. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 51-57.—It is of utmost importance that there be a definite measure of the character trends of every personality to be adjudged and ultimately rehabilitated. Advances of recent depth studies in personality now make this feasible in a qualitative way. The author discusses briefly delinquency groups, history of growth, roots of character, fixation, main heads of character, aberrations, and preventive techniques.—M. Mercer.
2753. Grubbe, H. W. Anlage und Umwelt. (Predisposition and environment.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 153.—According to statistical studies of juvenile delinquents, criminal acts could be attributed to environment in 18% of the cases, to environment and predisposition in 41%, and to predisposition alone in the remaining 41%. Jewish criminal tendencies are linked to certain occupations, principally mercantile and intellectual, and the predisposition is for these types of occupation rather than for criminal behavior. Predisposition is independent of heredity, as there are original as well as inherited tendencies; it is independent of education, as there are fixed as well as modifiable tendencies.—J. Deussen.
2754. Gurvitz, Milton S. Psychometric procedure in penal and correctional institutions. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 58-71; 690-691.—Psychometric tests in a penal institution should and can be a vital aid to classification, contributing to the placing of an inmate in a role in the institution which will aid his eventual rehabilitation and institutional adjustment. Methods of testing ability, character, and personality, and the administration, recording, and evaluating of tests are discussed. A program of research is needed to supply tests and methods urgently needed as well as to adapt the latest psychometric devices to prison work. 37 references.—M. Mercer.
2755. Hirning, L. Clovis. The sex offender in custody. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 233-256.—Society's strong emotional reactions toward sex offenders is integrally related to the problem of handling them. The classification of sex offenses is discussed and some descriptive analysis made of the personalities of individuals who may be guilty of such offenses.—M. Mercer.
2756. Knight, Robert P. The meaning of punishment. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 667-677.—Present trends are away from primitive, cruel vindictiveness toward a more just appreciation of the human problems and values involved in the conflict between the criminal's tendencies and the safety of society. The next step should consist of an individual examination, diagnostic and prognostic appraisal of each offender by psychiatric techniques followed by recommendations for a program of treatment. The treatment program would have as its main objective the protection of society from the aggressions of the offender for as long a period as was deemed necessary and the attempt to salvage every offender by fitting him into a rehabilitation program. Offenders failing to respond to treatment and continuing to be dangerous to the community would remain confined for life if necessary.—M. Mercer.
2757. Leavitt, William. Problems in the treatment of juvenile delinquency. In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 159-173.—Those who have spent most time in the study of delinquency have been least satisfied with simple solutions of the problems involved. The individual and the environment constitute a total situation which must be approached as an individual problem. Juvenile delinquency is the problem of the individual, the home, and the community.—M. Mercer.
2758. Lindner, Robert M., & Seliger, Robert V. [Eds.] *Handbook of correctional psychology*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 691. \$10.00.—This volume consists of 47 articles dealing with techniques and methods for the day-to-day handling and management of medical-psychological problems encountered in institutions of detention and custody. Thirty-five of the articles deal primarily with problems of interest to the psychologist. These are abstracted separately (see entries in this section and 21: 2604, 2605, 2606, 2616, 2635, 2646, 2647, 2650, 2652, 2657, 2661, 2662, 2666, 2669, 2670, 2674). Correctional psychology is defined as a branch of applied medical art and science restricting itself to the understanding and treatment of individuals under conditions of detention. It assumes a social responsibility by accepting the obligation to rehabilitate those unable to adjust to accepted community codes. The book is planned as a source book to which the institutional psychologist, physician, caseworker, and administrator can turn for guidance in the performance of his function.—M. Mercer.
2759. Miller, Michael M. A plea for selective psychiatric treatment for offenders. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1947, 37, 377-383.—Evidence points to the fact that the majority of offenders cannot be termed "psychopathic personalities." Most offenders show a marked degree of social immaturity. Imprisonment tends to intensify feelings of anxiety and aggression, to stifle constructive impulses, and to inhibit maturation of the personality. The importance of co-operation between the courts and the psychiatric consultant is stressed to make it possible to individualize the treatment of psychosocial disorders.—V. M. Stark.
2760. Morgenthaler, W., & Steinberg, Marianne. Letzte Aufzeichnungen von Selbstmördern. (Last writings of persons who have committed suicide.) *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1945, No. 1.

Pp. 150.—A basis for the study of people who have committed suicide is provided by the analysis of their suicide notes. These notes are reproduced for 47 persons committing suicide in Bern between 1929 and 1935. In each case a description is provided of the means of suicide and of the personal background. The notes are then discussed briefly as to handwriting, form, and content. Analysis is made of the notes in general from a number of points of view including factual inclusions, farewells, religious inclusions, and indications of self-blame. An attempt is made to relate the suicide to prior conditions and to personality factors.—*R. B. Ammons.*

2761. Oberndorf, C. P. *Sidelights of criminality from psychoanalytic practice.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 678-689.—In the majority of instances in psychoanalytic practice criminal tendencies occur only in fantasy or dream. Because these criminal thoughts have not involved the person in any realistically dangerous or threatening situation he is more ready to discuss them freely. Psychoanalysis discloses how the psychology of the neurotic mirrors that of the criminal. These discoveries are perhaps more valuable in understanding the drives of most criminals than in curing them. Such understanding may be applied to conduct deviations of the young.—*M. Mercer.*

2762. Pescor, M. J. *Interpersonal relationships among inmates and personnel.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 440-451.—Antagonisms between inmates and personnel can be reduced if the opposing groups take the trouble to understand each other's problems. Objectives of the inmates are to get out of jail, to make intramural life comfortable, and to gain individual recognition. The primary objectives of custodial employees are to prevent the escape of their charges and to maintain institutional discipline. The non-custodial personnel are primarily interested in the reform of antisocial individuals. Each factor has a set of standards by which to measure the others. Under our present methods of dealing with malefactors custody takes preeminence in penal and correctional institutions. The correctional worker is, in a way, an interloper and must sell himself before he can sell his services.—*M. Mercer.*

2763. Rikelman, Herman. (*Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.*) *Case work in prisons.* *Jewish soc. serv. Quart.*, 1946, 23, 149-156.—In most institutions newly arrived prisoners are not given the opportunity of expressing their feelings or of working them out. Attitudes unfavorable to wholesome community participation and responsibility persist or become intensified during imprisonment. Though "greater and harder to bear," the problems the prisoner encounters are similar to those he knew outside. Prerelease counseling is usually inadequate to help prepare the released prisoner for resumption of life in the free community. Institutional case-

work has the task of meeting these needs. Frequently superficial and practical requests of the inmate-client lead through interview-therapy to the prisoner's development of the ability to seek realistic and constructive solutions to his problems. The author feels that the authoritarian, coercive, and restrictive aspects of the penal institution have unnecessarily discouraged the case worker from contributing a vital service. Proceeding "from the assumption that freedom is a relative thing," the author believes that clarification of the casework relationship is possible in this situation. Prevention of further crime and effective rehabilitation are linked with appropriate treatment services, of which casework must become an integral part.—*J. C. Franklin.*

2764. Sadler, William S. *Preinstitutional recognition and management of the potential delinquent.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 130-147.—The attitudes and characteristics of the adolescent delinquent are discussed, as are causes of delinquency, its relation to sex, and possible means of prevention and correction.—*M. Mercer.*

2765. Seliger, Robert V., & Cranford, Victoria. *Psychiatric orientation of the alcoholic criminal.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 517-529.—Alcoholism in America is a serious national health problem; the problem of criminality is closely associated in the personality field with alcoholism; neither the alcoholic nor the criminal (provided there are no organic or other serious changes) should be considered beyond hope of rehabilitation. Society must assume its responsibilities on a realistic basis to help provide environments that do not tend to produce retarded or warped personalities. Individuals themselves must take responsibility rather than, in an infantile manner, expect the community or state to care for their needs.—*M. Mercer.*

2766. Selling, Lowell S. *Treatment of traffic offenders.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 510-516.—Because most traffic violations are mild misdemeanors, the legal tendency at present is to consider the traffic violator as a noncriminal person. Yet the traffic violator is a serious offender, and homicide due to motor-vehicle accidents should be considered as serious as other types of crime. Causes of traffic law offenses are enumerated, and methods of prophylactic treatment and treatment by direct therapy are discussed.—*M. Mercer.*

2767. Silverman, Daniel. *Electroencephalography: use in penologic practice.* In Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., *Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 72-97.—In criminology the EEG has a special place because of the discovery of electroencephalographic abnormalities in criminal psychopaths. Electro-



encephalographic data are reported for 411 male prisoners classified under the large categories of psychopathic states, psychoses, normal mental status, and abnormalities of the central nervous system. The EEG, while of no aid in diagnosing the source of criminalism, is a potentially important tool in the study and management of the criminal psychopath. 51 references.—*M. Mercer.*

2768. Tappan, Paul W. (New York U.) Who is the criminal? *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 96-102.—With a view to refuting the contention that crime, as legally defined, is not a sociologically significant province of study, 4 current conceptions of crime and criminal are examined. "The view that it is not appears to be based upon either of two premises: 1. that offenders convicted under criminal law are not representative of all criminals and 2. that criminal law violation (and, therefore the criminal himself) is not significant to the sociologist because it is composed of a set of legal, non-sociological categories irrelevant to the understanding of group behavior and/or social control." A number of considerations of convicted criminals as a sample of law violators and of the relevance of violation of the criminal law are presented to challenge the contentions of this view.—*H. H. Nowlis.*

2769. Train, George J. Rapport in the penitentiary. In *Lindner, R. M., & Seliger, R. V., Handbook of correctional psychology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1947. Pp. 422-439.—The task of developing rapport with penitentiary inmates is more difficult than with other groups. The psychiatrist must exhibit an objective-sympathetic attitude toward the inmate and must thoughtfully review the latter's reactions. Satisfactory rapport cannot be established with all inmates, particularly with the psychopathic personality. The physician should attempt to understand his own personal needs and drives and, if necessary, attempt modification. Limitations are many in a prison set-up, particularly with respect to the dearth of rewards, and, since affect-hunger is intense in the inmate, this is the avenue of approach to rapport. Bibliography.—*M. Mercer.*

[See also abstracts 2647, 2650, 2652, 2661, 2662, 2669, 2674.]

#### INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

2770. Bamberger, P. Über das Medizinstudium. (The study of medicine.) *Dtsch. med. Wschr.*, 1946, 71, 108.—Once more medical schools are as overcrowded as they were after the last war, and it is time that a more rigid selection of students be instituted. Recommended is a psychological procedure to test intelligence, critical faculty, and ability to think independently. Applicants should be required to abstract a lecture and describe and discuss patients they have seen. The examiner should avoid rigid test situations but record total impressions of the applicant's maturity, level of

general culture, tact, understanding, and desire to be helpful. These observations should be supplemented with symbolic tests, psychological and graphological measurements, and tests of bedside manner as demonstrated under actual nursing conditions.—*J. Deussen.*

2771. Barnes, Ralph M. (U. Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.), & Englert, Norma A. Bibliography of industrial engineering and management literature to January 1, 1946. (5th ed.) Dubuque, Ia.: W. C. Brown, 1946. Pp. 136. \$3.00.—This bibliography includes 4,362 items arranged by author in 2 groups, "Books and Bulletins" and "Articles and Papers." The classified subject index includes such psychologically significant topics as fatigue, foremen, industrial relations, individual differences, job evaluation, motion study, morale, noise, psychology, rhythm, tests, time study, training, and working conditions. There is a list of 145 journals which are represented in the bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2772. Beckley, John L. Let's be human; seven steps to increase your ability to handle people. New York: Duell, Sloan, & Pearce, 1947. Pp. 122. \$2.00.—This popular handbook of suggestions for handling workers is intended for supervisors in business and industry. It is illustrated with drawings by R. Roberts Baldwin.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2773. Bongiovanni, Alfred M. Psychometric examinations aboard a destroyer. *Nav. med. Bull.*, Wash., 1947, 47, 27-32.—The Kent Oral Emergency Test was given to 264 enlisted members of the crew of a destroyer. Tables are presented showing the distribution of scores against rank, years of service, enlisted or draftee status, and against regular Navy or naval reserve status. Four per cent of the crew were mentally defective, but they were able to perform limited duties. Greater advancement in rank was apparent among those having higher scores.—*R. O. Rouse.*

2774. Burlingame, C. Charles. (Hartford Retreat, Hartford, Conn.) The human side of human relations in industry. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, No. 15, 85-89.—The physician in industry must be a "bit of a sociologist; he must be an applied psychologist; and finally, he must be an educator." Appeal is made for treating the worker as a personality rather than as a cog on the assembly line.—*L. A. Pennington.*

2775. Davis, Frederick B. Utilizing human talent: armed services selection and classification procedures. Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education 1947. Pp. ix + 85. \$1.25.—The Commission on Implications of Armed Services Educational Programs, appointed by the American Council on Education, engaged the services of F. B. Davis to make this study. The material is treated under 3 major headings. The first is concerned with a description of the procedures used to classify men and women in the armed forces. This is followed by a discussion of the implications of such procedures with regard to civilian life. The third part consists of appendices on technical problems of measurement

and test construction. Ten propositions are advanced as a result of evaluating the various specific procedures to show how the knowledge thus acquired may be applied to civilian education. 107-item bibliography.—J. J. Kane.

2776. Habbe, Stephen. (Life Insurance Agency Management Association, Hartford, Conn.) *Job attitudes of life insurance agents.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 111-128.—The Life Insurance Agency Management Association began a series of job satisfaction surveys in 1943. As part of this program a 4-page questionnaire was prepared for the purpose of helping companies assess their weaknesses and strengths. This has been completed and returned by 6,992 agents. Typical questions and answers indicate (1) that most agents are satisfied with their company's reputation; (2) that a negative correlation ( $\rho = -.76$ ) exists between company size and satisfaction score; and (3) that men who like their work are not generally satisfied with the public attitude toward insurance agents. Insurance men, in general, speak of their work with enthusiasm and verbalize their intention of remaining with insurance work, but desire better training and supervision.—H. Hill.

2777. Jackson, Minter M. Subnormal intelligence in the maladjusted naval trainee. *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1947, 47, 279-286.—"An unduly high proportion of subnormal intelligence is found among the maladjusted recruits who are subsequently discharged . . . for neuropsychiatric reasons." Scores of such discharges on the General Classification Test and on the Kent Battery are presented and compared with the scores of the general population. A greater proportion of the subnormal group was diagnosed as having "inadequate personality" than more intelligent neuropsychiatric discharges. A general failure on the part of training and staff officers to note deficiencies in intelligence is noted.—R. O. Rouse.

2778. Lavois, George. The work efficiency of the disabled; an analysis of the available reports on the job efficiency of physically disabled workers in industry. *J. Rehabil.*, 1947, 13, No. 2, 3-12; 23.—Studies cited show that the disabled are as capable and as efficient as the nondisabled. Accident proneness, absenteeism, and labor turnover among the disabled are also discussed.—L. Long.

2779. Lewis, P. B. Supervisory training methods. *Personnel J.*, 1947, 25, 316-322.—The foundation of training at DuPont is training through example all along the line. Next in importance comes coaching on-the-job, which is really just good supervision. There is also departmental training which consists of discussion meetings held by department heads for their supervisors or foremen. To obtain uniformity of policy, plant-wide discussion meetings are held for department heads, foremen and supervisors from various departments. In addition, plant-wide informational meetings are held. Finally, special short programs are prepared

to train along lines not yet incorporated into the regular training programs.—M. B. Mitchell.

2780. Long, W. F., & Lawshe, C. H., Jr. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *The effective use of manipulative tests in industry.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 130-148.—The extent of use of psychological tests in industry is reviewed. The use of manipulative tests in the selection and placement of personnel is reported. Accident proneness, training, and test program development are discussed. 55-item bibliography.—S. Ross.

2781. McGugan, A. C. Some elementary psychological principles applied to hospital administration. *Canad. Hosp.*, 1947, 24, 25-29.—Hospitals are more than structures of brick and stone, housing wards, operating rooms, and laboratories. There is the human element: patients, nurses, and doctors. The hospital administrator cannot afford to neglect this human element of the hospital. It is imperative that he have a knowledge of human nature and of its basic urges.—F. C. Sumner.

2782. McQuitty, Louis L. (U. Illinois, Urbana, Ill.) *Principles in manpower utilization.* *Personnel J.*, 1947, 25, 302-309.—In order to make the best use of manpower, top management should employ an expert personnel consultant who should use statistical methods, psychological tests, charts showing gradations of jobs for promotional purposes, and should evaluate all personnel. Management should keep the personnel department as a service to other departments and not give it authority and responsibilities belonging to the line. Personnel should make statistical reports to top management regarding all major aspects of the personnel program. Top management should keep well enough informed of new personnel principles to evaluate the work of the personnel department.—M. B. Mitchell.

2783. Moore, Bruce V., Kennedy, J. Ewing, & Castore, George F. *The work, training and status of supervisors as reported by supervisors in industry.* State College, Pa.: Pennsylvania State College, 1946. Pp. 31.—An analysis is presented on individual reports of 873 supervisors in industry throughout Pennsylvania during April and May of 1946. The supervisors (who have an average age of 42; have been with their present employers about 16 years; have served in a supervisory capacity about 11 years; and supervise an average of 73 persons with about half supervising men and women) believe they are a part of management, but have not been given the recognition and security commensurate with their responsibilities. Approximately half have the opportunity to represent their men and pass on to top management their attitudes and reactions to company policies. Supervisors stress the importance of better education and understanding in human relations and especially the need for this educational program to begin with top management. They feel there is frequent bad management supervision from the top and constantly endeavor to impress upon top management the need for their complete co-operation and con-



sideration and the keeping of promises. They consider their prime responsibilities the ability to know how and consequently show others how to do the work and to know how to handle employees and keep their allegiance to the company. None felt that their training and preparation for supervisory work had been adequate.—*L. H. Thacker.*

2784. Schilling, Charles W., & Bartlett, Neil R. A description of disqualifications of enlisted applicants for submarine training. *Nav. med. Bull., Wash.*, 1947, 47, 59-76.—A general description of the submarine personnel selection system is presented, together with analyses of the causes for rejection at the various levels of selection, training, and duty. Rejections due to psychiatric, academic, aptitude, and medical unfitness are tabulated. The effect on rejection of changes in administration policy, of season of the year, etc. is pointed out. Medical selection is the greatest factor in rejection at the selection level, yet more than 10% of the selected candidates were later deemed physically unqualified at the training school. There was great variability in the proportion of rejections for medical reasons. Accordingly, it is recommended that the reliability and validity of the medical tests be determined, that the testing procedures be standardized, and that special training be given in medical selection.—*R. O. Rouse.*

2785. Swofford, Lyndal. (*Western Illinois State Teach. Coll., Macomb, Ill.*) Mental hygiene and the college library. *Coll. & Res. Libr.*, 1947, 8, 161-166.—The nature of certain library tasks, the social status of professional library employees, and the characteristics of the typical librarian present special problems of mental hygiene significance of which the library administrator must be aware. A program of organization and personnel management is outlined which is designed to reduce the adjustmental problems of the library staff.—*C. M. Louttit.*

[See also abstract 2799.]

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

2786. Anderson, Harold, H. (*Mich. State Coll., East Lansing, Mich.*), Brewer, Joseph E., & Reed, Mary Frances. Studies of teachers' classroom personalities. III. Follow-up studies of the effects of dominative and integrative contacts on children's behavior. *Appl. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1946, No. 11. Pp. 156.—Carrying still further the use of controlled observation techniques developed for the recording and quantifying of the psychological interplay among young children and between teachers and young children, two longitudinal studies are added to the status studies previously reported (see 19: 3480; 20: 4876). Taking the data previously obtained on 2 second-grade teachers and their children, the dominative and socially integrative contacts of these teachers were studied exactly 1 year later (during January and February) with respect to

different children, and the behavior of the children was studied in relation to their new third-grade teachers. Each of the 129 children involved in this study was observed for a total of 2 hours of non-consecutive 5-minute periods. Quantitative evidence indicated that (1) "certain behavior patterns and personality characteristics in the teachers persisted into a second year, even though the teachers were then with different children" and (2) the children's behavior tended largely to change with different teachers. The second study reports the changes in the behavior of the 64 third-grade children and of their 2 teachers between the first 2 months in the fall and winter months of January and February. Comparisons were made in terms of 2 hours of nonconsecutive 5-minute behavior samplings during each season. Teacher differences and pupil differences at each time of observation are clearly indicated, as are changes in the behavior of both teachers and children during the period of the study. The use of this approach, not only for the purpose of getting a behavioral picture of classes of children and of their teachers but also as a means of identifying each child's unique pattern of behavior and his own constellation of teacher contacts, has definite implications for an inservice teacher program in mental hygiene.—*T. E. Newland.*

2787. Barker, M. Elizabeth. Personality adjustments of teachers related to efficiency in teaching. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1946. Pp. iv + 97.—Through the use of the personal interview technique and the case study method as well as the ratings of superiors, teacher personnel were studied to determine their personality adjustments. The selection of the teacher-subjects was made by their school principals in consultation with the general supervisor. Three subjects from the staff of each of 20 schools were chosen as representative of the best teacher, an average teacher, and a below average teacher. The findings showed a marked pattern of relationship to efficiency in teaching. Adjustments to pupils, administrators, and associates, philosophy of life, future goals and professional demands appear to be essential elements in teaching efficiency and success. "Teachers, then, surely need both a better understanding of themselves and of the personalities of children. A philosophy of life and a scientific knowledge which will enable them to deal more competently with their own adjustment problems and insure a most nearly adequate solution to those ever-present conflict difficulties in their own lives should be a fundamental equipment of teachers in assisting youth to face its problems and personality adjustments." 54 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2788. Bender, James F. Aptitude testing. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1947, 64, 297-300.—The proper use of aptitude tests must not only consider such factors as interests, temperament, and personality but also be concerned with the status of the field in question: "Does the vocation have a future? Is it over-

crowded?" Aptitude tests, when administered and interpreted by qualified personnel, can be of great help in guiding the individual vocationally and putting the employment policy of management on an objective basis. Considerable value can be derived by individuals who have not as yet discovered their capacities, and "school children especially are in urgent need of more vocational guidance based on aptitude testing."—*E. Girden.*

2789. **Harris, Albert J.** (*Coll. of City of New York.*) **How to increase reading ability; a guide to individualized and remedial methods.** (2nd, rev. ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, 1947. Pp. xxi + 582. \$4.00.—Since the first edition of this book was published in 1940 (see 14: 2607) there has been a change of emphasis in reading instruction from remediation to prevention of reading difficulties through more effective developmental programs, differentiated guidance, and diagnostic teaching. This change of emphasis is reflected in the second edition. More attention is given to reading readiness, methods of first teaching, differentiated instruction in the light of pupil needs, and the development of reading interests and tastes. At the same time material of value to clinicians and psychologists has been expanded and revised in the light of recent research. The number of chapters has been increased from 13 to 16, with the former chapters on the development of word recognition, comprehension, and rate expanded to 5. A new chapter on reading interests has been added, and the book concludes with a chapter of case studies. Each of the other chapters has been enriched by new material and brought up-to-date. The text is authenticated with footnotes, and suggested additional readings are given at the end of each chapter.—*A. S. Artley.*

2790. **National Vocational Guidance Association.** **Directory of membership.** *Occupations*, 1947, 25, 400-462.—*G. S. Speer.*

2791. **Paterson, Donald G., & Tinker, Miles A.** (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*) **Influence of leading upon readability of newspaper type.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 160-163.—In attempting to determine the influence of leading on speed of reading newsprint and apparent legibility, form A and B of the Chapman-Cook Speed of Reading Test were given to 8 groups of 85 university students each, and an additional group of 225 students. It was found that text set solid was read slower than all other materials with leading. Significant differences beyond the 1% level were found between text with 4 and 5 point leading and set solid text, and 9 point leading was judged less effective than most other amounts of leading.—*H. Hill.*

2792. **Smith, Sidney Butler.** (*Graduate Library Sch., U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Reading clinics and the college library.** *Coll. & Res. Libr.*, 1947, 8, 30-35.—Following a brief review of the aims and methods of remedial reading work at the college level the author argues the advisability of the library having responsibility for supervising such programs.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2793. **Super, Donald E.** (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) **Basic problems in the training of high school counselors.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1947, 48, 384-390.—Topics covered include the role of high school counselors, knowledge and skills required, background and qualifications, training to be obtained, alternative faced by those providing training, and proposals for meeting personnel needs of schools and personal needs of students. It is suggested that different types of training be provided at the master's level, each in a useable specialty within the field of guidance, but each including some orientation to other specialties. Work for the doctorate in guidance may be in some general field, with emphasis on some one aspect to develop special interests and abilities of the counselor.—*G. E. Bird.*

2794. **Trongone, Joseph A.** **The music teacher and child psychology.** *Music Educators J.*, 1947, 33, No. 3, 14-15; 56-57.—A popular account of the application of educational psychology and the psychology of testing to the teaching of music. It is claimed that there is always hope, musically speaking, for the child whose IQ is not below 70.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2795. **Ullman, Marguerite, & Lannert, Violet.** (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **Why Henry was a good music reader.** *Music Educators J.*, 1947, 33, No. 3, 22-24.—The good reader devotes his full attention to his reading. He reads rapidly and may have more than the average number of eye movements. He reads ahead of his playing and fingers by a touch system. Before starting to play he looks over the score to check the time, key, general rhythmical pattern, and any unexpected changes in score.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

2796. **Williams, S. B.** (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*), & **Leavitt, H. J.** (*Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Prediction of success in learning Japanese.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 164-168.—Scores were obtained for two groups of men (at the Marine Corps' Japanese Language School) on a battery of tests which included (1) a specially devised Symbol Digit Test; (2) the Army Language Aptitude Test; (3) Anderson's Adult Placement Test; (4) the Shipley-Hartford Retrait Scale; (5) the Navy Officer Qualification Test; (6) the ACE Psychological Examination, and (7) the AGCT. The pre-school group of 56 men was tested immediately prior to school entrance, while the second (in-school) group of 19 men was tested after having some months of training. The criterion used was a pass-fail grade for the whole curriculum. The Army Language Test and the ACE (which gave an intercorrelation of .63) were most discriminating. They gave CR's between successes and failures of 5.5 and 7.9 respectively. To be discriminative in such a situation, the authors believe that the verbal tests must be oriented in the upper 20% of the college population.—*H. Hill.*

2797. **Worbois, G. M.** (*Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.*) **Effect of a guidance program on emotional development.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31,



169-181.—The problem centered around the effect of a 3-year counseling program on personal, educational, vocational, and social conflicts of high school students. All beginning ninth-grade students in a public intermediate high school were divided into two groups equated for sex, age, Kuhlman-Anderson IQ's, and Stanford Achievement Test scores. One of these groups (experimental) was given intensive individual guidance in the above areas for 3 years. Twenty-four subjects (12 male and 12 female) were selected from both groups by a random sampling technique at the end of the 3-year period. The preliminary study—results of which are reported here—entailed the analysis of various aspects of behavior by means of a modified Luria technique. Four "conflict" and 4 "non-conflict" students were clearly differentiated on 4 of the 5 criteria employed; two of these were beyond the 2% level. The most significant *t* value was obtained on criterion number 2 (poststimulus, preresponse movement in the preferred hand).—H. Hill.

[See also abstracts 2664, 2671, 2678, 2714, 2770, 2813.]

# MENTAL TESTS

2798. Duncan, Acheson J. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Some comments on the Army General Classification Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 143-149.—The author states that the AGCT effectively distinguishes persons of high learning ability. Nevertheless, it has special biases and weaknesses: (1) the speed factor is not minimized as per specifications; (2) scoring methods favor persons who are inclined to guess; and (3) the test places emphasis upon spatial thinking and quantitative reasoning. Use of the AGCT in connection with noncollege coast artillery men indicates that approximately 29% are of college caliber. Test-retest reliabilities ranged from .781 to .97. Low correlations were obtained between AGCT scores and leadership ratings at the Infantry and Ordnance Officer Candidate Schools.—H. Hill.

2799. Goodman, Charles H. The MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability: II. Factor analysis. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 150-154.—The 7 subtest scores of 329 radio assembly operators were correlated to provide a matrix for factor analysis by the Thurstone Centroid Method. Two factors stood out as being clearly defined: the first was a *space* factor, the second a *controlled movement* factor, while a third, tentatively designated a *visual inspection* factor, appeared in 3 of the tests and not in the others and gave no loadings considered to be significant. (See also 21: 1678).—H. Hill.

2800. Penrose, L. S. (Ontario Hospital, London, Canada.) The Pattern Perception Test: experimental results. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1945-46, 20, 339-343.—The Pattern Perception Test is obtainable from the Ontario Department of Health, Division of Medical Statistics, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada. It was earlier standardized under

the name Matrix Intelligence Tests (see 19: 2067). Norms are given for a randomized sample of 597 army males of chronological age 18 to 45. Mean scores and standard deviations are given for the following populations, based on *N*'s between 98 and 112: Army officer candidates, university students (mainly medical), university students (mainly nurses), and male psychotics. There is some analysis of the differences between the performances of normal and psychotic patients.—E. R. Hilgard.

2801. Spreng, Hanns. Psychologische Kurzprüfungen. (Brief psychological examinations., *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1943, No. 2. Pp. 82.—A short discussion of methodology is followed by general sections on individual and group tests. Evaluation of tests is considered from the points of view of scores, subjective impression, systematic observation, and the use of intuition. Examples are given of the application of brief tests to Indo-Chinese and unemployed persons. Graphological approaches are illustrated in a short note by Pulber.—R. B. Ammons.

2802. Thurstone, L. L. (U. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.) The calibration of test items. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1947, 2, 103-104.—A simple method for calibrating test items for difficulty so as to make available several editions of comparable examinations is described. The key to the method is the inclusion in the new series of a small group of items already standardized so that even though a different standardizing group be used for the new series, there is a common block of items for both standardizing groups.—N. R. Bartlett.

2803. Williams, Meyer. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) An experimental study of intellectual control under stress and associated Rorschach factors. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1947, 11, 21-29.—This study attempts to validate the Rorschach factors which are said to have relation to intellectual control. Twenty-five university students were given the Rorschach examination and then performed the Digit Symbol Test (Wechsler Bellevue) under standard and stress conditions. Results confirm the assumed relationship between intellectual control as measured by the Rorschach and intellectual performance in an actual stress situation. 29 references.—S. G. Dulsky.

2804. Wylie, Ruth C. (Connecticut Coll., New London, Conn.) Reliability of the Grove Modification of the Kent-Shakow Formboard Series. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1947, 31, 155-159.—Although the split-half method poses difficulties when applied to performance tests, a schema was evolved for measuring time and move readings by this method for scores obtained on the Grove Modification (see 13: 5384) by 352 randomly chosen public school boys. The author draws the following conclusions: (1) the split-half method is appropriate for determining the reliability of performance tests; (2) reliability of comparable mechanical and manual tests is equalled or bettered by that of the Grove Modification; (3) reliability obtained in this study indicates

that validity research would be justified and that findings for this test would not appear to uphold the use of move scores.—H. Hill.

[See also abstracts 2527, 2695, 2788.]

#### CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

2805. Barker, Roger G. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) *Manual of Child Psychology; a special review.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 162-170.—The newer *Manual of Child Psychology* (see 20: 2930) is compared with the *Handbook of Child Psychology*, published in 1933 (see 8: 706). Brief comments on each chapter are presented.—S. Ross.

2806. Baumgarten, Franziska. (Kantonale Heilanstalt "Rosegg," Solothurn, Switzerland.) *Einseitig praktisch begabter Schulversager.* I. (One-sided practical aptitude in a school failure. I.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 11, 166-180.—Although child psychiatry has gathered considerable material on failures and shortcomings of children in the intellectual and character areas, there is little known about the place which certain aptitudes occupy in the whole person; whether one outstanding aptitude tends to suppress others or does not interfere with their free development. Aside from studies on prodigies, there are only a few dealing with children who possess a more commonplace aptitude, e.g., mechanical ability or memory, to an outstanding degree. Case studies are desirable for the understanding of the deep inner connections which correlational studies in aptitudes and traits fail to reveal. The boy in question, who at the early age of 3 had excelled by his witty remarks, had obtained a bilingual education but had failed in school, was given batteries of tests at the ages of 8, 9½, and 12, consisting of the Bobertag-Norden version of the Binet-Simon tests, tests of logical thinking by Decroly, of mechanical aptitude by Tramer and Schulz, of manual dexterity and of "social sense" by Baumgarten. Qualitative analysis of the test results revealed difficulties in abstract thinking, in the comprehension of logical links and number relations, but good common sense as well as exceptional maturity in ethical judgment. (See also 21: 2807, 2808.)—R. Lassner.

2807. Baumgarten, Franziska. *Einseitig praktisch begabter Schulversager.* II. (One-sided practical aptitude in a school failure. II.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 12, 7-22.—The second part of the study consists of detailed observations of the boy in everyday life situations. His amazing comprehension of the purposeful, his technical interest and understanding, constructive ability, his gifts of observation, logical thinking in reference to practical situations, pragmatic decisions for himself, predilection for counting and measuring (even if the numbers are incorrect), his mercenary inclinations and attitude to money as well as his vocational preferences, are illustrated by numerous examples. (See also 21: 2806, 2808.)—R. Lassner.

2808. Baumgarten, Franziska. *Einseitig praktisch begabter Schulversager.* III. (One-sided practical aptitude in a school failure. III.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 12, 78-94.—More of the boy's assets were: his musical and linguistic talents, aesthetic sense, high aspirations, good grasp of causal relationships, paralleled with such liabilities as: inadequate socialization (an only child), lack of patience and concentration, and his outstanding failures in arithmetic and in writing (penmanship, spelling, grammar). The case is offered as an example of discordant development in intellectual endowment, and its educational implications are discussed. Follow-up of the case into late adolescence revealed a levelling off toward a more even kind of development. (See also 21: 2806, 2807.)—R. Lassner.

2809. Child Study Association of America. (New York.) *Parents' questions.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Harper, 1947. Pp. xi + 256. \$3.00.—The staff members of the Association have revised this practical handbook for parents (see also 12: 5620). New material has been added and many of the recent developments in child psychology are discussed. Each chapter begins with a brief introduction and is followed by typical questions which are answered in some detail. A wide variety of questions is discussed in the 13 chapters that are included in this book.—L. Long.

2810. Davis, W. Allison, & Havighurst, Robert J. *Father of the man: how your child gets his personality.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1947. Pp. viii + 245. \$2.75.—Designed primarily to assist parents in the understanding and training of their children, this book presents the processes by which children grow into individual human beings. Attempts are made to explain contrasts in the personalities of children in their individual and cultural traits. Experiences of actual children born of families representing middle-class and working-class environments are described. Typical chapters deal with the importance of heredity, the psychology of the young child, the mystery of language, and the problem of the first child against the second. Suggestions to parents are summarized at the ends of many of the chapters. An appendix contains a brief record of the results of a study carried out by the authors on social class and color differences in problems of child rearing as practiced by 202 mothers in Chicago.—R. M. Turchioe.

2811. Moulton, Lillian G. *Do you reject your child?* *Crippled Child*, 1947, 24, No. 5, 16-17; 29.—Typical behavior patterns of the rejecting parent and rejected child are described. It is felt that the prevention of rejection should be easier with the parents of the crippled child because the nature of the child's defect will be readily apparent at an early age and require medical attention. At this time proper medical guidance can help to prevent patterns of rejection.—G. S. Speer.

2812. Rall, Mary E. (United Charities of Chicago, Ill.) *Dependency and the adolescent.* J. soc.



*Casebook*, 1947, 28, 123-130.—A satisfying heterosexual relationship involves not merely the matter of physiological function, but the whole personality. Many adolescents have experienced more of frustration than of gratification in their parental relationships. An important principle of human development that operates here is that sexual tension is heightened as affectional and dependency needs go unmet.—V. M. Stark.

2813. Rutishauser, E. (Aarau, Switzerland.) *Über die Ausbildung der Jugendfürsorger; Notwendigkeit und Ausbildungsziel.* (Concerning the training of child welfare workers; its necessity and goal.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 11, 129-140.—To improve collaboration between psychiatrists and child welfare workers, dilettantism, which is as wide-spread among the latter as it is among institutional personnel, must be combatted. Civil and penal laws distinguish 3 phases of child welfare work: diagnosis, disposition, and execution of the necessary measures. The first is of psychosociological nature but has to be undertaken from a pedagogical viewpoint. The second and third are educational. Pedagogical enthusiasm and intelligence are not only found among those few who seem to be endowed with these natural gifts, but can also be systematically developed in others who have them in an embryonic state, as it were. Jurists, agriculturists, and school teachers, who often perform social work, obviously are not competent in this field without special training. The creation of a school of child welfare work is the most urgent need ahead. Only trained workers who will not expect the impossible from the psychiatrist and be disappointed if it is not accomplished, will be able to co-operate rationally and profitably with him. Their training shall enable them to assume, in collaboration with competent medical experts, their own tasks and responsibilities. French summary.—R. Lassner.

2814. Shock, Nathan W. (National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.) *Physiological responses of adolescents to exercise.* *Tex. Rep. Biol. Med.*, 1946, 4, 368-386.—Physiological responses to severe exercise were measured in the same group of 100 children as they progressed through adolescence and attained maturity. After measurements of pulse rate, blood pressure, and oxygen uptake were made under basal conditions, each child climbed 5 flights of stairs (a height of 17.7 m.) as rapidly as possible and then lay down on a cot. Continuous measurements of pulse rate, respiration and volume, oxygen uptake, and carbon dioxide elimination were made over a 45-minute recovery period. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure measurements were made at  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 minute intervals. Recovery curves were plotted for each variable for each experiment. It is found that average increase in pulse rate after exercise diminishes with increasing age. The increase in pulse rate was greater in boys than in girls at all ages. Pulse rates failed to return to basal levels within the 45-minute recovery period.

The increase in systolic blood pressure after exercise was greater in boys than in girls; in girls there was little or no change with age, but in boys the maximum systolic blood pressure increased with age. The rise in systolic blood pressure after exercise was more rapid in younger children than in older children. A marked decrease in diastolic blood pressure after exercise was observed in young children which disappeared with increasing age. After exercise the maximum rate of oxygen uptake attained increased with increasing age. The fall in oxygen uptake during the first minutes after exercise was also greater in older than in younger children. However, the rate of recovery of oxygen uptake during the later stages of recovery was slower in older than in younger children.—F. C. Sumner.

2815. Shock, Nathan W. (National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.) *Some physiological aspects of adolescence.* *Tex. Rep. Biol. Med.*, 1946, 4, 289-310.—In the University of California Study of Adolescence 50 girls and 50 boys were measured at 6 or 12 month intervals over the age span of 11.5-18 years. The testing program included anthropometric measurements, medical examinations, psychological testing, educational tests, personality questionnaires and tests, motor tests for strength and skill as well as physiological measurements such as pulse rate, respiration rate and volume, blood pressure, basal metabolism, metabolic and cardiovascular response to exercise, etc. Results of this retest study are given in the form of curves for male and female groups and for individuals. Some but not all differences between the sexes with respect to physiological measurements arise during adolescence. On the other hand, sex differences in blood pressure, respiration volume, etc., first appear during the adolescent period. Individual growth curves for certain physiological measurements show that in adolescents the physiological adjustments of the period are rapid and abrupt and that wide variations above or below the average curves may be present in different individuals at different times.—F. C. Sumner.

2816. Stern, Edith M., & Hopkirk, Howard W. (Child Welfare League of America, New York.) *The housemother's guide.* New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1946. Pp. xii + 91. \$0.50.—The purpose of this book is to help housemothers in children's institutions in understanding and dealing with the psychological problems of child development and adjustment.—C. M. Louttit.

2817. Tramer, M. (U. Bern, Switzerland.) *Kinder im Hexenglauben und Hexenprozess des Mittelalters: Kind und Aberglaube.* (Children in medieval witchcraft belief and trials; child and superstition.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1945, 11, 140-149; 180-187.—From a report on witchcraft trials in Solothurn, 4 cases of children have been selected. Three chapters of theoretical content precede the case studies. The first deals with the medieval belief that sorcery is hereditary and may be practised by children. In the second it is maintained

that the usual definitions of superstition are not applicable to the workings of the child mind, which experiences the witch as something real, as did the adult of the medieval Catholic world; also that the Church, believing in the real existence of witches and devil, modified the thought processes of its believers through psychological mechanisms prevailing in groups and masses. The third chapter deals with the influence of the milieu on the genetic emergence of a child's beliefs and superstitions.

The 4 cases (all boys) are presented and submitted to a psychological analysis in the light of the preceding considerations. A comparison between medieval treatment of minors and the provisions of the new Swiss penal code concludes the article. French summary.—*R. Lassner.*

[See also abstracts 2604, 2615, 2630, 2640, 2675, 2676, 2724, 2786.]



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